THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 126. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LATER BY THE GULF CABLE.

Advices from Central America—The West Indies—The Truth About the Tortola Disaster, Etc. Etc.

ANTIGUA.

The Weather and Excessive Heat.

ANTIGUA, Nov. 11, via Havana, Nov. 22.—The weather has changed and rain is now falling in torrents, accompanied by excessive heat.

BARBADOS.

Weather Favorable for Heavy Crops.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 9, via Havana, Nov. 22.—The weather is wet, with rain falling heavily, but warm at and between the showers. It gives promise of largely abundant crops.

TORTOLA.

The Island Swept Clean—The People Houseless.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Mr. Simons wrote to St Thomas on the 1st of November, that the islands of Tortola and St. John were both swept clean by the hurricane, and all the inhabitants left houseless. The lighthouse at St. Thomas is down.

COLOMBIA.

Pronunciamentos in the Interior—The Rayo Still Detained.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The Spanish steam frigate Gerona, from St. Martha, N. G., reports that a great many *pronunciamentos* had been made in Colombia, and the interior was still quite disturbed. The steamer Rayo (R. C. Cuyler) was still detained in Carthagena.

PORTO RICO.

Fearful Results Apprehended from the Inundations Caused by the Late Storm—Shock of Earthquake Felt at Sea.

The Spanish frigate Francisco de Asis had arrived on the 11th instant. It was feared that the result of the late storm would prove still more fearfully disastrous from the consequent inundations. The steamer Danube felt the shock of the late earthquake when ten miles off the island.

VENEZUELA.

Reorganization of the Cabinet—Rebels Disbanding.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The latest news from Venezuela received here is to the 8th inst. President Falcon had finally succeeded in reorganizing his Cabinet. General Barregas had telegraphed that nearly all the Guardalinaja rebels had been captured by General Ruiz. Their chief, however, had escaped. The Rodriguez faction was being hotly pursued by General Barregas himself. Most of these rebels had become disbanded, and Gomez, with his comrades, had gone home.

ST. DOMINGO.

Haytian Insurgents Crossing from Dominican Soil into Hayti—How They Dupe the Haytian Commanders.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—News from St. Domingo has been received here to the 1st instant. Large numbers of Haytian insurgents have been pouring into the Haytian border provinces to strike a bold blow against Salnave's Government. A desperate engagement was soon expected to take place on the frontier. Two hundred of these insurgents recently surrendered to General Alexis, who commands on the Northern frontier; and after accepting service in his army they marched off one night to the insurgent camp, taking along the clothing, equipments, and two cannon which had been given them.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Cabinet Communications from England—Colonial Immigration Grants Ignored.

BELIZE, Honduras, Nov. 11, via Havana, Nov. 22.—Ex-Governor Austin, just removed from office, was astonished on receiving a copy of the telegram forwarded by Lord Stanley to the British Consul in New Orleans, directing him to inform Mr. Austin that his colonial land grants to immigration companies from the Southern States of the United States were disapproved by the Cabinet in England. The Governor was also handed the Duke of Buckingham's circular, disapproving of his action, and also his Lordship's note ignoring the entire transaction as perfected by the colonial ruler. The particulars of the official communications were made known to two British subjects and three naturalized colonists, landed proprietors, residing here.

JAMAICA.

Preparations for Negro Retaliation—The Outbreak Expected at Christmas—Women or Children Not to be Spared—Two Shocks of Earthquake.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—Reports and widespread rumors prevail to the effect that the negroes of this island are determined to make a "rising" in retaliation, as it were, for the punishment they received during the late rebellion. The movement will, it is said, take place at or about Christmas. Great alarm prevails in the district of St. Thomas in the East. Hints are thrown out that on this occasion the negroes will spare neither women nor children.

His Excellency Governor Grant despatched two inspectors, with Mr. P. Ramsey as a guide, to the disturbed districts, charged to make an investigation of the circumstances, and their reports confirm my previous telegrams of the serious aspect of the situation.

All the negro squatters are rejoicing very much, as they believe that the Rev. Mr. Phillips, a Baptist clergymen, will replace one of the justices removed from the bench by order of the Government; but this will not be so.

Two frightful shocks of earthquake were experienced a little before and about midnight on the 12th instant. The shocks, which were preceded by a severe thunder storm, commenced about a point southwest, and passed over the city to the north. The second shock produced a great panic, and we are to offer up a thanksgiving in the churches for our escape from very fatal damage. Heavy losses have, however, taken place on the Norris estate.

At 12 o'c ock the barometer commenced to fall and the sky presented a threatening appearance. The excitement in the public mind and panic were greatly aggravated by the news of the disasters by the hurricane at St. Thomas—which had just been received—and the astronomical predictions of Professor Delisser, just printed. The agitation and fear subsided, however, and on Wednesday the weather cleared.

A strict quarantine is enforced on vessels arriving from Havana and other parts of Cuba, on account of cholera.

Weston on His Travels—Commencement of His Last Trial at the One Hundred Mile Feat.

WATERLOO CITY, Nov. 24.—Weston left Bryant at 3 P. M. on Saturday and arrived at Eggertown at 5·50, stopping at the Crosby House for supper. He left again at 7·35, and arrived at Waterloo City at 11·30, where he remains over Sunday. He will leave for his last hundred mile trial from here at 12·15 to-night. He was a little stiff last night from cold in his legs.

THE WALES COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

One Hundred and Seventy Lives Lost—The Pit Still on Fire—Ghastly Scenes in the Village.

From the London Ship. and Mer. Gazette, Nov. 14.

The colliery explosion, already briefly reported, which happened at the Ferndale Colliery on Friday afternoon, has proved to be the most frightful calamity of the kind that ever befel South Wales. The Ferndale Colliery is situated at the top of the Rhonddavach Valley, a small dingle branching out of the Rhondda Valley, at Porth, on the Taff Vale Railway, and extending for about five miles by railway. It is a large colliery, belonging to Messrs. Davis & Son, the coal owners, of Aberdare, and gives employment to three hundred hands, men and boys. The pit was sunk about eight years ago to the four feet seam, which is the famous Merthyr steam coal, at three hundred yards from the surface, and the output is very considerable. The village is of mushroom growth, having grown with the colliery. There are now about two hundred and fifty houses, including a considerable number of wooden shanties of the American type, but better constructed and far more comfortable. Every house is inhabited, and most householders have lodgers, the gross population of the village being about eight hundred.

On Friday morning, and for several mornings previously, there was a dense fog, so dense, in fact, that nothing could be seen a few yards off, and this heavy condition of the atmosphere had its deleterious effect upon the ventilation of the mine. About one hundred and seventy men and boys went down to work on that morning, but it does not appear that any misgivings were entertained as to the safety of the pit, and things went on as usual until shortly after one o'clock, when a frightful explosion of fire damp took place, and in an instant the whole pit was in a blaze. The blast swept along the main drift, and extended into all the workings. The men at the bottom of the shaft—those employed to hitch the trains on the cage—were blown away, two of them being killed, and the third escaping in the most extraordinary manner without much injury. The blast then ascended the shaft with a tremendous roar, and drove the men at the top from their posts. It was at once evident that there had been a great explosion, and messengers were sent off for the proprietors and to neighboring pits for assistance.

The report spread like wildfire, and it was not long before the pit's mouth was besieged by an anxious and excited crowd of people who had dear friends in the mine. It was impossible to go down immediately after the explosion; but as soon as the air had cleared an exploring party went down, and returned with the intelligence that the workings had been terribly damaged and the ventilation interrupted. Measures were then taken for carrying the air forward, and after a painful delay several bodies were found, including that of Mr. Williams, the manager of the pit, who was amongst the killed. It was found that enormous falls had been effected by the explosion, and often the communication was entirely cut off by rubbish, which had to be removed before the bodies could be got at. The clearance of these falls occasioned a vast amount of delay and a corresponding amount of distressing suspense to the friends of the hapless workmen at the bank.

At 5 o'clock on Friday only twenty bodies had been recovered, and although working parties were incessantly engaged in exploring the workings, up to 5 o'clock on Saturday morning only fifty-three had been got out. As the bodies of the unfortunate men were one by one brought to the pit's mouth, men and women who had relatives working in the colliery pressed forward to identify the features of brother, father, husband, as the case might be, and scenes of a harrowing description, which are easily imagined but painful to describe, occurred constantly throughout that long and bitter Friday night. Many of the men had lived at Aberdare and Merthyr, seven or eight miles off, going home every Saturday night, and persons from those places, which the intelligence had reached about 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, flocked, with thousands of the people of the neighborhood, chiefly colliers and females, to the scene of the catastrophe. The work of recovery proceeded without intermission during the whole of Friday night. Out of the fifty-three bodies brought to bank by Saturday morning, only five were alive, but these were so dreadfully injured as to leave little hope of recovery. The falls of the roof brought the work to a standstill, and the whole of Saturday was spent in clearing a fall in the Duffryn Level, behind which, it is believed, twenty-five men had been working. These falls shut out all hope of any of the remaining one hundred and twenty men being got out alive.

The workers in the pit sent frequent messages that the air was extremely oppressive. The crowd at the bank—some two or three thousand in number—who had pressed up close to the pit's mouth, were then sent back by the police and barricades put up so as to have an open space about the shaft. A stream of water was also sent down the shaft, and about an hour after this had been done the report was received that the air was greatly improved. Mr. Wales, her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for South Wales, arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and went down the pit immediately. Mr. Davis, the principal proprietor, was present soon after the explosion and went down the pit. He was also down nearly the whole of Saturday, and the pit has been visited by many viewers of the collieries in the adjoining valleys. The levels appear to have been injured to an extent beyond that of any other pit in the district which has been subjected to a similar calamity, so that, in addition to the awful and overwhelming sacrifice of human life, the proprietors will suffer a heavy loss in property. The Coroner for the county of Glamorgan, Mr. G. Overton, empanelled a jury and inspected the bodies of the dead. A visit to the desolate homes where they lay disclosed cases of the most distressing character, whole families having been swept off. In one house a father and three sons lay stretched in death as though they were calmly sleeping, and the fourth son lay dead a few doors off, leaving a young widow in an agony of grief. In another family of six that went out well and hearty in the morning, only one had been brought back alive, and he will be a cripple for life should he survive his injuries. In some houses the poverty of the occupants was so great that they were destitute of the means of laying out the bodies, and consequently the corpses, in all their ghastly disfigurement, lay on the stone floor as they were brought from the pit, the inmates fearing to touch them lest they should kill them too soon. In most of the houses the distress and sorrow were intensified by the fact that others were to come to swell the list of victims. In all cases certificates of burial were given, and the funeral expenses, we believe, will be borne by the firm in whose service the unfortunate fellows have died. Orders were given by Mr. Davis for an unlimited supply of everything requisite for the injured from the shops in the place, but, sad to relate, this generosity will not be largely drawn upon, for of all the one hundred and seventy souls who were down the fatal pit, at the outside, it is feared, only two can survive their injuries. Sunday morning all hope of safety for those still below was abandoned, as the managers of other collieries who were down in the pit the greater part of the night, on reaching the surface declared it to be an utter impossibility for any of the unfortunate workers to be still alive. Many of the bodies that have been brought to the surface are frightfully burned, the clothing completely destroyed, and in some cases portions of the body have been literally burned away, the charred remains presenting a sickening and frightful spectacle.

At the time of the explosion thirty-five horses were working in the pit, and every one of them has been killed. Some of them had portions of their harness still on, but every vestige of hair was burned off. It is difficult to conjecture what has been the cause of the accident, but it is feared that long immunity from accidents in the Rhondda valley have made the colliers reckless of their safety. Some of the lamps have been found open, but some believe that this may have been caused by the force of the explosion; but those who are well acquainted with the construction of the safety lamp declare that to be an impossibility. In the colliery is a new stable in which it is said that four carpenters were working with naked lights. This is believed to have been the cause of the accident, as a large quantity of gas is said to be constantly in the pit.

—Thomas Dunn English, the poet, will be a candidate for Clerk of the New Jersey House of Assembly at the next session.

SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Counterfeit Seven-Thirties.

More About the Recent Romantic Marriage.

News from Our South Atlantic Squadron.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

More About the Romantic Marriage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following announcement was made at St. Aloysius' and other Catholic churches in this city yesterday. A Catholic man was lately married to a Protestant lady in this church, with the necessary dispensation of the Most Reverend Archbishop, the intention of these parties to appear afterwards before a Protestant minister, there to be married again, not being known either to us when they were married here, or to the Archbishop when he gave the dispensation to the man to marry a Protestant.

By the order of the most Rev. Archbishop, regret is hereby publicly expressed for what occurred at that late marriage, the Archbishop having disapproved of the same and required this public announcement, lest it should pass into a precedent, and that all Catholics may understand that such marriages are contrary to the discipline of the Church. Thus far, for the order of the Most Rev. Archbishop, we may only add, reminding the people that according to the laws of the Church any of the faithful who presume to get married out of the Church by the very act incur excommunication. The above is understood to refer to the recent marriage of the Belgian Secretary of Legation, Baron Von Harve, to a Protestant lady.

The Counterfeit Seven-thirties.

Colonel Wood, Chief of the Detective division of the Treasury Department, has secured the three electrotype plates from which the spurious United States Seventy-thirty notes were printed. They are as near fac similes of the original engraving as it is possible to make electrotypes under the circumstances that must have attended their preparation.

An inspection shows that they had been defaced by scratching and battering, so that they could not be used, but there is ample and unquestionable evidence that they are the identical plates from which the spurious notes were printed. These plates have undoubtedly been electrotyped from bad impressions taken off the original engraved plates. Such impressions could be obtained by an plate printer engaged upon the work, by preparing sheets of lead the size of the notes, and seizing an opportunity to take an impression just as if it were on paper: the pressure of the lead into all of the minutest cuts and marks of the engraved plate, produces a negative from which, by the ordinary process of electrotyping, a fac simile of the original plate could be easily produced.

The peculiar process of rolling does not on account of the yielding and spreading of the lead always leave upon the sheet lead precisely the same impression as upon paper, but it is in general appearance so much the same in every particular to deceive the most experienced experts. The electrotype plates of the backs of the $20 and $100 notes, and those of the face, front, and back of the $1000 Seven-thirties, are now in the possession of the secret service division of the Treasury Department.

It has been definitely ascertained that only $180,000 of the spurious 7·30s were put in circulation, and the rest that were printed were destroyed, so that holders of 7·30 notes who had them in possession previous to August, 1867, may be sure that they are genuine, as the spurious issue was not issued until afterwards, as nearly as can be ascertained, between the 15th and 20th of September.

Senor Romero.

A private letter dated Vera Cruz, November 9, from M. Romero say:—"We arrived safely at this port after a very perilous voyage, in which the Wilderness came very near being lost. I find matters in a very satisfactory condition. I find that my friends are running me as a candidate for Governor of the State of Oaxaca against a brother of General Porfirio Diaz."

The Wilderness will have to go into dry dock before she can return to New Orleans.

The South Atlantic Squadron.

Despatches received at the Navy Department dated Bahia, Brazil, October 21, make the following report of vessels belonging to the South Atlantic Squadron, showing their location on the 30th of September:—The flagship Guerriere was at Rio de Janeiro; the Pawnee was at Bahia; the Ramos at Montevideo; the Huron at Rio de Janeiro; and the Shamokin was in the Tiger river, Buenos Ayres.

LOUISIANA.

Cholera Among the Negroes Near Milliken's Bend.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 19th inst. reports the recent appearance of cholera among the negroes on Buck Horn plantation, near Milliken's Bend, La. The overseer went off. Dr. Danly was summoned and found fifteen dead. He went to General Peck's neighboring plantation for assistance. About one hundred negroes on Buck Horn plantation were taken sick, five-sixths of whom died within three days. The prevalence of the disease is attributed to eating fish taken in large quantities from low, muddy streams.

Arrest of Captain Fred Guy.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—Captain Fred Guy, who recently broke jail at Bowling Green, was arrested to-day at Portland.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 70½; Illinois Central, 85; Erie, 46½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—Noon.—Cotton opened heavy, and with a declining tendency. Middling uplands are quoted at 8 3 16d.; middling Orleans at 8 7-16d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Produce are unaltered.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 25—2 P. M.—Consols are unchanged; Illinois Central, 85½; Erie Railroad, 46½; other securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—2 P. M.—Cotton is heavy, and has further declined ¼d. Middling uplands are quoted at 8 1-16d.; do. Orleans, 8 5-16d.

Produce—Common rosin has declined to 8s., and medium to fine quoted at 11s. Linseed oil, £39. Sugar is quiet and steady.

Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 25.—George Kinney, an employe on the Northern Railroad, was run over and killed this morning, near Boscanin. He leaves a widow and five children.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 95⅞; Reading, 96; Canton Co., 45¼; Erie Railroad, 71; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 110⅝; Michigan Southern, 79⅛; New York Central, 113⅛; Illinois Central, 130; Cumberland preferred, 28; Missouri 6s, 94⅞; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108⅛; do. 1864, 105¼; do. 1865, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 101⅞; Seven-thirties, 105¼. Money 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Gold, 140⅝.

THE AZTEC CLUB.

Forthcoming Gathering of Brothers-in-Arms of the War in Mexico—Union and Rebel Officers Expected—Gens. Grant and Lee to be Present—A Souvenir of the Times when Federals and Confederates Marched Under the Same Flag.

There is to be a meeting of the Aztec Club of officers and ex-officers of the United States Army, which was formed in the City of Mexico on the 13th day of October, 1847, during the coming month, at the Astor House in this city. The founders of this organization, whose existence was perfected in the capital of the Montezumas immediately after the occupation of the City of Mexico, were the late Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott, Major-General Worth, Major-General Wool, General Persifer F. Smith, ex-President Franklin Pierce, General C. F. Smith, one of the heroes of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and Shiloh, dying a few days after that battle; General Robert Patterson, General Abercrombie, Colonel E. T. Steptoe, General (then captain) Ulysses S. Grant, Professor Henry Coppee (Grant's biographer, late of West Point), General George B. McClellan, General E. V. Hayner (now commanding Watervliet Arsenal at Troy), General W. H. T. Brooks, Major-General Sykes, and General James Shields, all of the Union army in the late war.

Of the founders of the Society who joined the Rebel side in the late Rebellion there were Gen. Robert E Lee, General Joseph E. Johnston, General Beauregard, General Magruder, General Earl Van Dorn, and General Pemberton. On entering the City of Mexico the club took the most aristocratic quarters in that ancient capital, and while there the treasury of the club realized a fund of several thousand dollars, which is now held by General Hayner, of Watervliet Arsenal.

The forthcoming meeting of the Aztec Club will be the first formal one held since the close of the war, the meeting previous to the Rebellion being held annually at the city of Washington. At the reconvention of the Club held in September last, at the Astor House, the following members were present:—General Robert Patterson, General Abercrombie, General O. L. Shepherd, General H. H. Sibley, General Sykes, and Major George Deas, the latter being a Confederate. The forthcoming report of the Treasurer will show the following facts:—

Amount of funds on hand August 1, 1866, in Virginia State stocks	$3793 60
Less amount due Treasurer for sundries	17 00
To which is to be added:—	
First—Interest on the above to January 1, 1867. (to be funded)	173 32
Second—Cash	38 41
Total amount of fund	$4015 26

At the approaching gathering of the Aztecs a plan for a "medal" commemorative of the association will be perfected, and the medal ordered to be struck, copies of which will be transmitted to living members and to the families of those deceased.

The present special committee of the club is composed of General Hayner, General Sykes, and Major George Deas (Rebel).

The membership of the association will be enlarged, it is understood, during the new session, so as to admit of such surviving officers of the Mexican war as may not now be enrolled. There exists now no distinction in the membership growing out of the late Rebellion, the funds being in common, and to go at last as a legacy to the final survivor of the club.

General Grant will be present at the gathering, as well as General R. E. Lee, being the first meeting of these personages since the capitulation at Appomattox. The diploma of the Club is a very handsome parchment, with a vignette of an ancient Montezuma pile, with the eagle surmounted by thirteen stars—the bird floating in a cloud. The document reads as follows:—

We, the constitutional officers of the Aztec Club, hereby make known that Major-General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in Mexico, was duly elected a member of said club in the City of Mexico, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and is entitled to all the privileges of such membership.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signature and this, the seal of our said Club, at the city of Washington, D. C., this 13th day of October, 1848.

THOMAS GREYSON, President,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.
C. F. SMITH, First Vice-President,
Brevet Colonel 2d Artillery.
ROBERT C. BUCHANAN, Second Vice-President,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Infantry.
M. L. SMITH, Sec'y, Topographical Engineers.
—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market; call loans are offered at 7 per cent.; first class commercial paper ranges from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum; inferior paper is quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady.

In Government bonds there was more doing. 6s of 1881 sold largely at 113, no change; '62 5·20s at 108¼, no change; and 64 5-20s at 105¼, no change. 105 was bid for 7·30s; 106 for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101½, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47 94-100@48 1-16, a slight decline, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 49¾, no change; 125¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¾ for Minehill; 31½ for North Pennsylvania; 50¾ for Lehigh Valley; 21 for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42 for Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 30, no change, and Manufacturers' at 30½, no change. 55 was bid for Girard; 71 for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were dull. 11½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 29½ for Lehigh Navigation; 90 for Morris Canal preferred; 112 for Susquehanna Canal; and 46 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140½; 11 A. M., 140½; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140¾.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money was easy to-day 7 per cent. All borrowers in good credit were fully supplied, and at the close balances were freely offered.

"Foreign exchange closed dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108½@109 for commercial; 109¼@109½ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109¾@109½; Paris, 60 days, 5·18¼@5·15; do. at short sight, 5·13¼@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·15; Swiss, 5·18¼@5·15; Hamburg, 35¼@36; Amsterdam, 40¼@41¼; Frankfort, 40¼@41; Bremen, 78¼@79; Prussian thalers, 71¼@71½."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 6s, 1881..cp	113¼	100	sh Read R.s30	wn. 48
$1000 5-20s '64..cp	105¼	100	do..b5	int. 46 1-16
4000 do. '62..cp...c	108¾	200	do.	48 1-16
$5000 do. '62..cp	108¾	100	do.	47·94
	s5	wn. 108¼	100	do.	s60	wn. 47·94
$100 City 6s, New	101¾	100	do.	48
$5000 do. New	s. 101¾	10	sh Mech Bk	30
$1000 do. New	101¾	20	do.	30
$500 C & Am mt 6s, '89	93	35	sh Manuf Bk	30¼
$500 do. mt 6s, '89	93	10	sh Penna R	49¾
$1000 do. 6s, '89	93			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¾; do. 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; do. 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¾@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116; do. October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 140¾@140¾ Silver, 134@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 140¼@140¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865 106@106¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July 1867, 107¾@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@102; U. S 7·30s, 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864 119; May, 1865, 117¾; August, 1865, 116¾; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 107¼@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 101¾@102; 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105@105¼. Gold, 140¼@140¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—The demand for Flour both for shipment and home consumption is limited, but holders are firm in their views; sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·50; extras at $8·50@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·75; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·58@0·75 ₱ barrel. Nothing is doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime lots are in steady request at former quotations; sales of red $2·40@2·55; and 3000 bushels amber on secret terms. Rye is in fair demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·75; and 600 bushels Southern at $1·62. Corn is more active; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·44; and 12,000 bushels Western mixed on private terms. Oats are quiet and scarce; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c. Barley is in better request; sales of 5500 bushels Western and New York at $1·50@1·53. Nothing doing in Malt.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is in fair request, with sales of 100 bags prime at $. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 25.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. About 2100 head arrived, and sold at 8@8½c. ₱ pound gross for extra Pennsylvania and Western steer; 6½ @ 7½c. for fair to good do.; and 4@6c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

68 head Owen Smith, Western, 5@8, gross.
90 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@8, gross.
60 " A. McCleesey, Chester co., 7@7¾, gross.
56 " P. McFillen, Western, 7@8¼, gross.
113 " P. Hathaway, Virginia, 6½@8½, gross.
96 " James S. Kirk, Chester co., 7@8½, gross.
75 " James McFillen, Western, 8@8½, gross.
98 " Ullman & Co., Pennsylvania, 7@8¼, gross.
162 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6¼@8¼, gross.
120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 6¼@8½, gross.
87 " T. Moore & Bro., Western, 6@8, gross.
40 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 5@8¼, gross.
64 " L. Frank, Pennsylvania, 6@8¼, gross.
90 " Frank, Pennsylvania, 6¼@7¾, gross.
160 " Hope & Co., Western, 6@8¼, gross.
59 " B. Hood, Chester co., 6@8¼, gross.
79 " Chandler & Co., Chester co., 6@8¼, gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 250 head sold at $50@80 for Springers, and $75@100 for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were dull and lower. 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at 3½@5c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also dull and lower. 6000 head sold at the different yards at $9@9·75 ₱ 100 lbs net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....54 | 2 P. M.....54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, New London, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr Franklin, Sharp, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Sl'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Sl'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Olive, Hasley, 12 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to captain.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, wit corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to J. Barratt.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th inst., lat. 47 01, lon. 41 07.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, hence, at Barbados 8th inst.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, hence, at Demarara 1st instant.
Brig Martin Burns, Healey, for Philadelphia, at St. Martins 8th inst.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, hence, at Barbados 30th ult., and sailed for Orchilla 5th inst.
Schr J. P. Henry, Walker, from Bangor for Philadelphia, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.
Schr Western Star, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr N. C. Payne, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 23d inst.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Bangor for Philadelphia, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, hence, at New Haven 21st instant.
Schr Wm. B. McShain, Christy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 22d inst.
Schr J. A. Grimm, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington 22d inst.
Schrs Eva Belle and Albert Pharo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.—Arrived at the Capes—Ship Frank Flyer, 100 days from Callao, for orders.
Passed out—Brig Ariadne, from Baltimore for Belfast, Ire.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Arrived, steamship Saxonia, Hasck, from Hamburg.
Steamship Manhattan, Williams, from Liverpool.
Steamship Wilmington, Cole, from Vera Cruz.
Steamship Mariposa, Quick, from New Orleans.
Ship Palmerston, Berrs, from Hamburg.

THIRD EDITION

IMPEACHMENT.

Report of the Judiciary Committee

The President Uneasy.

He is Indicted by a Majority.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The Judiciary Committee met at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of hearing read the reports of the majority and minority on impeachment. They will be signed and presented to the House after the Speaker announces the standing committees.

The majority report will be signed by Messrs Williams' Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence, and Churchill. The minority by Messrs. Wilson, chairman, Woodbridge, Eldridge, and Marshall. The latter's report is very elaborate, nearly twice the length of the majority report. Great excitement prevails throughout the city respecting the impeachment question, and it is the general theme of conversation in all circles. The President is said to be much exercised about the matter, as are also all the members of his Cabinet.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The public interest felt in the expected proceedings of the House is manifested by the crowded galleries and by a full attendance of members, and anxious inquiries are being made on all sidesas to whether the majority report of the Judiciary Committee will be for or against the impeachment of President Johnson, but no one seems qualified to answer them satisfactorily at this time. At a quarter before 12 o'clock all of the Republican members of the Committee are in deliberation in the committee-room, and as that would indicate that the question is still undecided, and as Mr. Robinson, of New York, has the floor on the privilege question in his resolution of Thursday last, proposing the impeachment of Mr. Adams, it may be late in the afternoon before the report of the Judiciary Committee is presented. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Newman Hall. He avoided all mention of American politics; but prayed that the ties of mutual affection should bind together this and the mother country; that all causes of alienation may be removed, and everything righteous and just be acknowledged and done; that these two nations especially may be ever bound together as the common champions of what is right and free and good, and promotive of the happiness of the world.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) introduced a bill to prohibit the further reduction of the currency, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker presented the credentials of J. S. Colladay, as Representative from the Third District of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Hise, deceased. Mr. Dawes (Mass.), chairman of Committee of Elections, stated that there was pending before that Committee the application of Mr. Blakey, who claimed his seat as against Hise, and if that claim were allowed there would not have been any vacancy, or any necessity for a new election. He therefore moved that the credentials of Mr. Colladay be referred to the Committee of Elections, and that in the meantime he be not sworn in.

Mr. Adams (Ky.) claims that his colleague should be at once sworn in as holding the credentials of the Governor and Secretary of State of Kentucky; he showed that in the canvass between Messrs. Hise and Blakey, the former received 7700 votes, and the latter only 1200. The claim set up by Blakey was that Hise was not qualified to take his seat, but even if this were so it would not have given the seat to Mr. Blakey, but would only have operated in creating a vacancy.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) contended that Mr. Blakey's claim was that he had received a majority of the legal votes cast at the election between him and Mr. Hise, and that until that question was decided there was no vacancy in the District. The present claimant, therefore, should not be admitted to his seat until the question as between Messrs. Hise and Blakey should be decided.

Mr. Dawes recapitulated the points in dispute, and remarked that, while the House had referred to the Committee on Elections the petition as to whether Mr. Blakey was duly elected, the Governor of Kentucky had assumed to say that Mr. Blakey was not duly elected, and that the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the matter were without foundation and must stop.

Mr. Bringham (Ohio) inquired whether the fact of swearing in Mr. Goulladay, and referring his credentials to the Committee on Elections, would foreclose Mr. Blakey in his seat?

Mr. Dawes argued that it would.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113@113¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106@106¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 102¼@102¼.
June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105⅝.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Railroads and Telegraphs—Shall They be Public Property?

From the N. Y. Independent.

A question which is becoming every day of greater moment relates to the management of our means of communication and transportation. We have become habituated to turnpike roads, costly bridges, and post offices owned and supported at the public expense; but it gives us no slight shock to think of our railroads and telegraph lines taking the same course, and passing from private control and monopoly into the service of the community. In Europe the idea is more familiar than here; for in several of the Continental countries the Government has either built or runs the railroads, or both. In Switzerland, as Dr. Howe has lately stated, the telegraph lines are all in the hands of Government, with what result we shall see hereafter. At the late Social Science Congress in Ireland, a protracted discussion was had of the question whether the Imperial Government ought to buy out the Irish railways, and run them for a lower rate of fare and freight. One of the most enlightened speakers (Mr. Galt) urged strongly this course. He said, among other things:—

"There was a line which should be drawn between where the State might and ought not to interfere. Where one man could compete with another, there might not be any Government interference; where there was a monopoly, then it was the duty of the state to interfere on behalf of the public. (Hear, hear, and applause.) If one man could strike on a plan by which to make a sixpenny loaf at the cost of one half-penny, it did not follow that the maker would seek to get sixpence, the price obtained by others who had not his secret. He might prefer to sell at twopence, threepence, or fourpence, so as to increase consumption and make greater profits thereby. (Hear.) A book sold at first at a guinea and a-half had lately been sold at sixpence. The works of Sir Walter Scott, for example. These cases illustrated how railways might make greater profits with lower fares. He then referred to the difference in fares in the kingdoms. These London and Northwestern Railway Company charged for 100 miles as follows:—First class, 16s. 3d.; second class, 11s. 11d.; third class, 7s. 11d. London and Yorkshire Company:—11s., 8s. 9d., and 4s. 1d. The Caledonian:—10s. 2d., 9s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. The Great Northern and Western of Ireland:—18s. 4d., 12s. 9d., and 8s. 3d. These examples of fares showed what a high rate was paid in Ireland. In Belgium the rates were even much lower than on the Caledonian, and this was accomplished by the Government there managing the railway system of the country. Great progress had been made on this question in Parliament. He then referred to all the movements taken last session by the peers and members of Parliament for Ireland, and of their meeting with Lord Derby on the subject; and he hoped for the best results from these proceedings. The railways of Ireland might be bought for £19,500,000, and the profits would afford the Government ample margin to greatly reduce the fares, without loss to the revenue and with great advantage to the community."

The rates here mentioned as charged on the English and Irish railways are, on the whole, higher than ours, and much higher than such rates as prevail by special legislation on the New York Central Road. There is no doubt they could be greatly reduced, and still bring a fair profit to the owners.

The principal advocate of this change in our customs in the United States is Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston. He has addressed boards of trade, legislative committees, and other organizations, urging that some steps be taken in the direction of purchasing the railroads for the good of the State. This very evening, the 21st of November, he is to present his views to the Social Science Association, now in session near us. In a pamphlet on this question Mr. Quincy has stated some of the system he favors. He says:—

"What might be the advantage of government management of railways is shown not only in the canal system of New York, but even more strikingly in the Post Office arrangements of England and this country. The Post Office conveys our letters on one system by government management; the railway companies our persons and our property on one totally different. The first is conducted primarily for the public good, and incidentally for profit. The second exclusively for the benefit of the managers and stockholders in the corporations. By the one I can send a book from here to San Francisco for four cents. By the other I cannot send the same from here to New York for less than fifty. If I am dissatisfied in the one case, I can apply to a man whose interest it is to see every abuse at once corrected. In the other, at best, I am sent from one employe to another, until trouble and vexation make me submit to imposition.

"The telegraph system in Switzerland is full of suggestions on this kindred subject. That country is covered with a network of telegraph wires, and the whole is under the control of the Federal Government. The charge is twenty cents for twenty words, forty for fifty, sixty for one hundred; and the Government has resolved, after the first of January, 1868, to reduce the charges fifty per cent., when a despatch can be sent to any part of the country for half a cent a word. Let our merchants, who would pay five dollars and five cents for sending a hundred words to Washington, meditate on the difference between the Government management in Switzerland and our private monopolies."

We can see nothing but good resulting from this movement, in which Mr. Quincy has so prominent a place. Whatever may be the decision of the public, after a full examination of the subject, there is no doubt that a discussion of the uses and abuses of railroads will be a great public benefit.

At present they are practically beyond our control, and may be well managed or ill, without the public being able to protect itself from injury, or to share in the good results. A few persons generally contrive to direct all the operations of a railroad, sometimes for their own personal benefit, sometimes for the good of the community, and sometimes for both, as may be the case with the late extraordinary proceedings in regard to the New York and Erie and the Hartford and Erie Railroads. We hear further rumors of a possible combination of the Erie and Central Roads to keep up or increase the rates of freight. Very likely they have no foundation; but the possibility of such combinations, and the nature of the monopoly that would result from them, should put us on our guard. It may not be best for the State to own its railroads; but in some way it should have the means of regulating them and making them serve the general interests of the people. For this reason we welcome Mr. Quincy's crusade against the existing system, without knowing exactly what ought to take its place.

Southern Elections and Conventions—What is the Duty of Congress?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The reports so far received of the reconstruction elections in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, indicate that in each of those States the majority of the votes cast has been for a Convention, and that a majority of the delegates thereto will be radicals, whites and blacks, as in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Texas still lags behind. In North Carolina, it appears, as in Virginia and Georgia, where the registered whites held the majority, they have permitted the elections to be carried by the blacks by default. In South Carolina, where the blacks are four hundred thousand against three hundred thousand whites, and where the registration of voters, from Rebel disfranchisement, shows a much heavier preponderance of the black power, the vote appears to be all one way, and, excepting a radical white straggler here and there, all of one color.

The Southern white policy of "masterly inactivity" on this business of reconstruction, which was first developed in the Louisiana election, seems to have gained strength since the recent Northern elections. The idea seems to be that the next Congress from the North will be so far anti-radical as to completely demolish the existing radical programme, and restore the outside States on the platform of President Johnson. But while the present radical House of Representatives will doubtless be superseded by a conservative House on the 4th of March, 1869, the present radical Senate can hardly be upset inside of four years to come. The Southern whites of the outside States, therefore, while looking to the future for better conditions than those now before them, should be prepared to avail themselves of any reasonable concessions which may be offered from the present Congress, so as to get reinstated in the Government as soon as possible.

The recent Northern elections have quashed this extreme radical theory of universal negro suffrage. If it will not go down in the North it cannot be made to stick in the South. In 1866 a constitutional amendment declaring the equal civil rights of citizens of all colors; declaring the sacred obligations attaching to the national debt; repudiating all Rebel debts and all claims for slaves; declaring the disfranchisement of certain leading Rebels, subject to a two-thirds vote of Congress, and providing that suffrage and representation shall go together as the several States may elect restricted or universal suffrage, was a programme which swept the country from Maine to California. In 1867, wherever in the North this new test of universal negro suffrage has been tried, it has been signally rejected, and most signally in the most radical States, such as Ohio and Kansas.

Now, if we are not mistaken, this constitutional amendment of 1866 has been ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in and constituting the Government of the United States. All, therefore, that is needed to give it effect as part of the supreme law of the land, is a resolution or bill from Congress declaring the ratification. The required number of the States having ratified the amendment, it is even now "valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution," requiring only a change of the law proclaiming the fact. As the law stands it is the duty of the Secretary of State to make the proclamation. Mr. Seward, however, stands committed to the Johnsonian theory, that three-fourths of all the States, inside and outside the general Government, are necessary to ratify. So, under Mr. Johnson's coercive Southern reconstruction policy, a sufficient number of the Rebel States were forced to ratify the amendment abolishing slvery to make up three-fourths of all the States. Then Mr. Seward proclaimed the ratification. But as Congress has since rejected as illegal and void all of Mr. Johnson's acts of reconstruction, all these Southern ratifications go for nothing, and if the amendment abolishing slavery, therefore, is not a part of the Constitution by the voice of three-fourths of the States adhering to the national Government, then slavery is not legally abolished, and Maryland or New York may revive the institution to-morrow, and Congress cannot touch it.

Why can't we have the views of "Old Thad Stevens" upon this question? It will not do to shirk it; for, if not in this, in the next Congress it will come up for settlement, and it will have to be settled.

The Whisky Seizures—A Recent Decision of the Department.

From the N. Y. Times.

In the course of the discussions elicited by the recent seizures of whisky in this city and elsewhere for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue law, and by the prosecution of the parties arrested for complicity in those violations, two points appear to have been established by common consent; first, that the great bulk of distilled spirits finds its way into the general market, and into the consumption of the country, without paying the tax of $2 per gallon; and, second, that the system of fraud and deception by which the tax is evaded is far more effective and successful than the administration of the law which imposes it. From these premises it has been assumed, to a great extent, that as every fresh effort to detect and punish the frauds of the distillers and their accomplices only serves to expose the inadequacy of the internal revenue system, the constant violation of the law and the flooding of the market with illicit spirits is a necessary evil for which Congress is primarily responsible, and which no amount of vigilance or energy on the part of individual revenue officers can successfully resist.

It is under cover of just such vague and superficial views of the law and its violation, that the rogues who live by fraud and evasion contrive to give justice the slip. Let it be once conceded that the law is powerless to punish them, and they will take all the other risks of criminality. It is doubtless very gratifying to the parties whose operations in spirits have been so summarily interrupted, to gain an ally in a public sentiment which, while it brands them as cheats and impostors, opens a wide door for their escape. But even if the notion that the defects in the existing revenue system would accomplish a general jail delivery of all the culprits involved in the pending arrests and prosecutions—a notion which we will presently show to be without any just foundation—were true, most substantial and beneficial results have already been attained by the efforts put forth for the enforcement of the law.

First of all, the complicated network and machinery of fraud by which the traffic in illicit spirits is maintained have been uncovered and plainly shown. There is no longer any doubt that fraud is the badge of a very large portion of the entire trade, and irrespective of any question of punishment or redress, there is an immense gain in the knowledge of the evil and of the methods of its operation. Honest men are warned not to participate in the business; capitalists and money-lenders who were before ready to make advances on whisky and spirit in bond or in transit, are now very cautious how they part with their funds on the security of a suspicious commodity. Loans on whisky have been called in, and the capital of the country, to a large extent, ceases to aid the operators in an article which to so great a degree promised a profit only by illegal transactions. Dishonest men are driven out of a business which has become inconveniently liable to the inspection and scrutiny of public officers. Let the landlords of whisky dealers, whose rent is in arrear, and who were told last quarter-day, by their tenants, as a sufficient excuse for their default, that their business was ruined, give us some information on this subject, and disclose what percentage they will accept in full of all demands and to cancel their outstanding leases.

The truth is that light enough has been let into the dark corners of these dealings in distilled spirits, to make them dangerous even for the most experienced and cunning adepts in the violation of revenue law.

Another point gained is a more exact knowledge of the relations between the law and all parties concerned in operations in illicit spirits. If, as is so currently reported and reiterated, the law is inadequate and defective, it will be easy to find a remedy by amending it without delay, so as to reach every case which it now fails to cover. Congress can readily extend its operation so as to embrace every form of violation and every species of wrong-doing which the recent seizures and proceedings disclose, and it should be one of the first acts of the present session to make these new penal and remedial provisions.

But we venture to affirm that the law as it stands to-day is sweeping and comprehensive enough to bring within its provisions all the cases in which proceedings have been commenced, and in which the facts may justify its application. It is true that the frauds are ingeniously contrived, and no doubt are arranged with special reference to what are supposed to be the weak points in the Internal Revenue system as now in force. But it is difficult to find on any statute-book a more thorough or complete array of prohibitory penalties and forfeitures than that which applies to the dealing in illicit spirits. It may be that Congress will do wisely if it sweeps away the whole framework of the legislation on this subject, abolishing the entire bonded system, and requiring the payment outright and in the earliest stage of whatever tax is levied upon spirits, in such a manner as to dispense with all the checks and safeguards by which it is now attempted to keep the commodity in the custody of the Government until the tax is actually paid or the goods are out of the country. Be this as it may, we apprehend that so long as the existing law remains unrepealed, it is the plain duty of all officers charged with the responsibility of enforcing it to do their utmost to make it effectual, and of all Courts and magistrates to aid in its enforcement.

Just here we may be confronted by a recent and somewhat extraordinary decision of Mr. Commissioner Rollins, dated November 1, 1867, which has been given to the public with all despatch, and on which, probably, is based much of the apprehension as to the insufficiency of the law. He announces the absolute immunity of all spirits "in bond" from any liability of forfeiture, and thus virtually shuts the door upon any attempt to proceed against, seize, or forfeit any spirits which have been placed by their owners in the bonded warehouses authorized by the law. This would exempt the greater part of the whisky and spirits which are already the subject of seizure; and while the importance of the decision does not appear to have been fully recognized by the public, it is doubtless duly appreciated by all the private parties owning spirits in bond which had been placed in jeopardy by the vigilance of the seizing officers.

They had good reason for anxiety; their whisky had been seized under provisions of the law which seemed to point plainly to its condemnation and forfeiture, provided the facts on which the proceeding was based were proved; applications for the release of whisky in bond made to the United States Circuit Court in this District had been considered and denied; the prosecuting officers and the District Attorney announced their readiness to proceed to trial. At this critical juncture it seems like a very special interposition which brings the Commissioner to their relief in a decision in which, with a few easy strokes of his official pen, he releases them from the delays and uncertainties of litigation, dispenses with proofs of innocence, forestalls the judgment of the court, and decides, off-hand, against the Government, whose officer he is, by a construction of the law as favorable to the whisky interest as if it had been condensed in one of their own stills! He has made the sudden discovery that the statute, which, with a severity almost unexampled in our legislation, denounces the forfeiture of all spirits in any way involved in violations, actual or attempted, of any of its provisions, is so tender-footed in respect to spirits *in bond* that it will not touch them ever so lightly. The Commissioner says:—"While it is too true that frauds in the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits have been vast and notorious, 'yet that to allow the forfeiture of spirits in bond,' even when owned by violators of the law, and when themselves the instruments of such violation, 'would not only be contrary to the best interests of the revenue, but contrary to the true intent of the statute,' and he "prefers that the culprits be punished in other ways than by the forfeiture of the spirits." This is just what the whisky dealers prefer. So long as the grasp of the law is held off from their property they will not complain of suits, prosecutions on other grounds, or of the other methods of punishment at which the Commissioner rather obscurely hints, "Shylock" was not so anxious about his life as about the means whereby he lived, and the vital part of the fraudulent whisky dealer is in his casks. It is just here that the Commissioner's order protects him, and to make assurance doubly sure, and certify the "culprits" against any lingering doubt as to the finality of the decision, he announces that the Secretary of the Treasury fully concurs in the views he has expressed, so that whatever may happen to other spirits, the state of spirits in bond is one of complete exemption from any of the pains, penalties, and forfeitures of the law.

But the plain provisions of the Internal Revenue law, fairly construed, seemed to stand directly in the way of the conclusions of Mr. Commissioner Rollins and the Secretary of the Treasury. The section under which the seizures of the whisky in bonded warehouses have been made is section forty-eight of the law. It is broad and sweeping in its terms. It declares the forfeiture to the United States of "all goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or objects subject to tax, which shall be found in the possession or custody, or within the control of any person or persons," for the purpose of sale or removal, in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, or with the design to avoid payment of tax. It authorizes the seizure of all such goods, and their prosecution by proceeding *in rem* against the goods themselves, in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the district where the seizure is made. There is no exception, qualification or proviso in respect to place or person or property. The existence of the property, the non-payment of the tax, the intent to sell or remove it, so as to evade the payment of the tax by fraud—these are the sole and sufficient grounds to warrant its seizure, prosecution and condemnation, whatever its description, wherever found and by whomsoever held. The section specifies no particular goods or merchandise, because it includes all, and it applies equally to every article which is the subject of tax. Without pursuing this subject further at present, it is clearly an interesting and important field for Congressional scrutiny and action. If the Commissioner has erred in his construction of the law, the law-makers are at hand to correct his blunder; if he is right in his conclusion that the blunder lies at the door of Congress, they can accept his rebuke and amend the defective law. In either case the public interest demands prompt and efficient action.

Economy in Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The country is under an enormous burden of taxation, nearly all of which falls on the Northern States. The first duty of Congress is to retrench the expenses of the Government in all its departments, to seek out the various wounds of which the country is bleeding to death and staunch them up, and stop the fatal outflow as soon as possible. By the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for the quarter ending September 30, 1866, when the army had been disbanded and little more than our present expenses were being incurred, our national outlay for three months was given as follows:—

Civil, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous	$11,893,734·44
Interior (Pensions and Indians)	11,787,975·66
War	13,833,214·03
Navy	7,578,609·17
Interest on the Public Debt	33,865,399·99
Total expenditures	$79,358,935·29

One of the first duties of Congress is to lessen taxation by every means in its power consistent with the maintenance of the public credit. To this end it should close up the business of reconstruction as rapidly as possible. Exaggerated statements have been made of the expense of maintaining our present military governments in the Southern States, but it is, no doubt, considerable, and involves the continuance of a portion of our army, which might otherwise be discharged. Universal suffrage has proved to be worth more to maintain peace at the South than thirty thousand bayonets would be. Now that the first elections in which freedmen have ever voted have passed off without an act of violence, Congress may safely confine itself to preserving inviolate the right of suffrage as the cheap, sufficient, and only standing army needed in the South. As soon as possible let them repeal all laws against Rebel suffrage, and leave that great peace-maker, the ballot, to exercise its universal influence. And when the Southern Conventions have framed their constitutions, and elected loyal State officers and representatives in Congress, let the work of reconstruction be promptly consummated. If it be possible, let every Southern State be reorganized and readmitted in time to vote at the next Presidential election, without any attempt to control the question whether it will vote Republican or Democratic. Whatever States, if any, we might lose at the South by removing all restrictions from the right of suffrage, will be more than balanced by our gain at the North.

Not the least important measures of retrenchment should be those which affect Congress itself. There is a vast amount of stationery supplied to Congress, which the members would be much more stationary if they did not drink. There are too many investigating committees, got up to postpose questions like the impeachment question, on which members "fain would wound, but fear to strike the blow." If there were grounds for the President's impeachment, they were grounds "known and read of all men," and needed not a six months' session of a smelling committee in order to discern them. We have had investigating committees, calling together witnesses from all parts of the country to testify to facts which they have gathered from the newspapers, and which, being sworn to, have been embalmed in ponderous volumes by the Public Printer, and distributed over the country to be burned. We have had Indian wars got up by contractors, costing millions of dollars for their prosecution, in which no gun was fired on either side, and which were finally settled by long speeches, and fresh gifts of powder and ball to the savages. We have a mass of rotten Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, District Attorneys, and Postmasters, whose daily iniquities are a stench in the nostrils of the nation, and who are appointed and retained in office by the President, with the well-aimed intent to sicken the country of the Republican party; and it has that effect, though the party is no longer responsible for their appointment or their conduct. Severe examples of punishment and disgrace need to be made among our public thieves, and unless the Republican majority in Congress does something to relieve the party of the odium they are bringing upon us, Republicanism, as a political power, is drawing to the close of its reign. Reputations can no longer be won by fighting on the dead battle-fields where slavery and disunion now lie buried. What we now need are wise, vigorous, and economical measures to raise public credit, restore our finances, revive business, and develop our national industry.

The Uses of Adversity—By Horace Greeley.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The Republicans have suffered heavy reverses in the elections of 1867. Let us frankly admit and calmly consider the fact. We carried all the former free States in 1866; we have lost a considerable part of them in 1867. True, the majorities in either case were inconsiderable in many if not most of the States; but the changes, large or small, have been uniformly against us. We were last year morally certain to elect the next President; we have now a hard contest before us, and the hopes of our adversaries are high. They talk openly of carrying the next House of Representatives, as well as the President, organizing governments in the Southern States based on their old, familiar principle that blacks have no rights that whites are bound to respect; and then, by the aid of twenty new United States Senators chosen from the States thus revolutionized, organize, with their Senators from the other States, a Senate which shall ignore and exclude the Senators elected from the Southern States under the Reconstruction acts of Congress; and thus restore, so nearly as may be, the rule of the late cotton lords, not only in the South, but over the entire Union. Such are the prospects opened up by the late Democratic successes; such are the sanguine calculations based thereon by the Northern and Southern enemies of Republicanism, now one in faith and hope, and one in their efforts to obliterate the memories and the consequences of the last seven eventful years of our country's history.

Let us comfort them by the admission that what they call the negro question lies at the bottom of our reverses. Several influences have conspired with that; but thousands have turned against us because we purpose to enfranchise the blacks. Just as, in 1862, Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation of freedom was quickly followed by Democratic victories in every State from the Connecticut to the Mississippi, so now the reconstruction policy of Congress, based on manhood and loyalty, has caused a popular revulsion in favor of caste, rebellion, and slavery. Every step forward causes some to lag behind, others to turn back. The pathway of human progress is thickly dotted with the skeletons of those who have faltered and fallen by the way. We could not have stood still if we would; we had no choice but to advance; for the Southern States must be somehow restored to self-government, and to restore them on a white basis is to consign them evermore to the keeping of our implacable adversaries. We have lost votes in the free States by daring to be just to the negro; but we have saved thereby eleven States (including Tennessee) to the side of liberty and loyalty, which we must else have surrendered to Rebellion, caste, and the impudent fraud which miscalls itself Democracy. And now, if we recede a hair's-breadth from our most advanced position, we surrender these eleven States, with their electoral votes (nearly or quite one hundred) and seats in Congress, to our enemies—we betray the loyal blacks—and we do not regain what we have lost. Those who went against us this year will, with few exceptions, go against us next year, no matter whether we recede or stand firm. We can throw away Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, etc., by abandoning the blacks to their foes; we cannot thus reclaim Maryland, Kentucky, and the negro-haters of the North. They are against us anyhow; but they only hate and fear us now they will also despise and scorn us if we throw them the rights of the blacks, in the vain, base hope of thereby propitiating their favor. We can thus alienate and throw away ten States by recreancy to the principle of impartial suffrage; but can gain ne'er a one. We may possibly be beaten next fall upon the platform dictated by our history, our principles, and our convictions; we certainly shall be beaten if we lower our flag and seek shelter behind the ramparts of our adversaries. And our defeat will be embittered by the consciousness that we have deserved it.

I press these considerations upon the trimming, self-seeking politicians who pride themselves upon the distinction that they are practical men, looking contemptuously on abstractions, and uninfected by isms. Men who are governed by principle will only need them as weapons wherewith to confute and confound the other sort. But timid, inconsiderate, weak-principled men will often be moved to ask, "Are we not doing too much for the negro? Are we not sacrificing to his exigencies our power to do any good at all?" And I wish even these made to see that we cannot *afford* to surrender the rights of the blacks—that the attempt would only furnish another instance of the folly of whosoever vainly essays to gain the whole world, and thereby loses his own soul.

Edwin D. Morgan was the first chosen Governor of our State in 1858, when he succeeded over Judge Amasa J. Parker by 17,440 majority. He urged in his first message the abolition of the constitutional disabilities of blacks in our State; and—two successive Whig legislatures having passed the requisite amendment—it came before the people for ratification at the election of 1860, and was rejected by the heavy majority of 140,481. Yet at that same election Governor Morgan, the avowed, well-known author of the amendment, was re-elected—receiving 110,314 votes *more* than he did in 1858, and 43,519 more than the aggregate vote of his two opponents.

This is no solitary case. Ohio has just elected every man on the Republican State ticket—all known to be openly for impartial suffrage—though she at the same election gave some 50,000 majority against the Suffrage Amendment. And Minnesota, in 1865, and again this year, elected the Republican State ticket, which was pledged to impartial suffrage; and at the same time gave a small popular majority against such suffrage. Connecticut in 1865, and again in 1864, elected the Republican State ticket, openly for impartial suffrage; and at a special election half-way between the two State elections, voted down impartial suffrage by a heavy majority.

So we shall triumph in 1868, not by adapting our principles to the prejudices of our weaker brethren, but by constraining even these to respect our courageous fidelity to principle. We shall triumph because we stood unshaken in adversity and undauntedly defied the peril of defeat. No party can ever be good for much until it deliberately prefers being right to being victorious. We shall triumph because we shall win the respect alike of timid friends and manly foes; and our triumph will usher in a reign of justice and of peace in our long-distracted country.

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WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers A. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 8 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 11 14 1m

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NOONDAY PRAYER MEETING.—The tenth anniversary of the Noonday Prayer Meeting was celebrated on Saturday, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, George H. Stuart in the chair. After the usual opening exercises, the chairman addressed the audience, narrating the history of the meeting from its origin, during the great revival of religion in 1857. Soon after its establishment the meetings were held in Jayne's large hall, Chesnut street, below Seventh, now used for a store. At this place they increased in numbers, and at times the hall was inadequate to accommodate all who sought admission. From this place the meetings were transferred to the Sansom Street Baptist Church, which was subsequently sold, when they were transferred to the Commonwealth Building, where they were carried on successfully for some months, when they were transferred to the present location, where they have been well attended. At the close of Mr. Stuart's remarks, addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Church, Joseph Parker, Abraham Martin, and others. The attendance was large, and the proceedings interesting.

STABBING AFFAIRS.—On Saturday evening a disturbance took place at a cigar store at Sixth and Shippen streets, during which two men, named Francis Sturk and Thomas O'Brien, were stabbed in the shoulders. A young man named James Gibson, who it is alleged inflicted the blows, was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who bound him over to answer at Court.

George Riley had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, on Saturday, charged with stabbing a woman named Lizzie Brown in the back, on Friday night, on Water street, below Walnut. The injuries were inflicted with an oyster knife. The woman refusing to appear against the prisoner, he was held to keep the peace.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a young woman named Catharine Jospenny was walking along Lombard street, above Tenth, when she was met by a man, who, after having some words with her, pulled out a knife and rushed at her. The weapon struck her forehead just above the eye, inflicting an ugly wound. She screamed, when the cowardly brute ran off. Several gentlemen, attracted by the cries of the woman, went to her assistance and conveyed her to the hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is the last week of the Richings English Opera Company. The season has been brilliant and successful, and the people will hail the return of the troupe next spring with delight. This evening Auber's beautiful opera of *Crown Diamonds* will be rendered with a fine cast. On Tuesday evening, Benedict's very successful new opera of *The Lily of Killarney*. On Wednesday evening, the romantic and beautiful opera of *The Rose of Castile*. On Thursday evening Miss Laura Waldron will make her *debut* in English opera as "Arline," in Balfe's opera of *The Bohemian Girl*. Friday evening, for Miss Richings' benefit, Gounod's grand opera of *Faust* will be played for the first time in America in the English language, Miss Richings appearing as 'Marguerite;' and this piece will be repeated for the Saturday matinee.

On Saturday Mr. Peter Richings, the veteran manager of the company, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. His golden wedding was a very happy affair.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Tennyson's beautiful story of *Dora* has been dramatized by Charles Reade for Mrs. Bowers, and will be played for the first time in this country to-night. Mrs. Bowers will assume the title *role*. The new play is very affecting and beautiful. The language is chaste, and the plot deep and original. We believe it will be universally popular. A grand matinee on Thursday afternoon for Thanksgiving.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The distinguished author and comedian, Mr. John Brougham, will make his appearance this evening, and will produce his new and highly successful play called the *Lottery of Life*. The new drama is full of fun and local hits, arranged entirely by Mr. Brougham. The cast embraces all of the company favorites. A full ballet will be introduced, and an admirable negro minstrelsy scene will be given also by the inimitable Frank Brower. The *Lottery of Life* was very popular in Boston and New York. A grand matinee is promised for Thanksgiving Day.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Surf* still holds the stage, and is "master of the theatrical situation." It will be played every evening this week and on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. John Drew has a benefit on Friday night.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the Carlo Family appear in a splendid pantomime every night, and on Thursday afternoon at the Thanksgiving matinee. The variety troupe assist.

THE MENDELSSOHN CONCERT.—The Mendelssohn Society give their first Concert this evening, at Concert Hall. Mr. Jean Louis is the leader, and Carl Sentz's orchesira will assist. Here is the programme:—

1. Overture; "Dinorah," Meyerbeer—Orchestra and Mendelssohn Society.
2. Violin Concerto, No 12, Spohr—Mr. A. Sartori, and orchestra.
3. Date Sonitum, Costa—Bass Solo, Mr Thomas E. Barkins—Mendelssohn Society and orchestra.
4. Song, "I Greet Thee," Abt—Mr. T. Hauelmann.
5. May Song, Mendelssohn—Mendelssohn Society.
6. Piano Concerto, in G minor, Mendelssohn—Mr. H. G. Thunder and orchestra.
7. Chorus from "Lurline," Wallace—Mendelssohn Society and orchestra.
8. Trio, "Thoughts of Home," Benedict—Miss Orlina Cunnington, Miss Leone Petry, and Miss Bessie Archer.
9. Hallelujah—Chorus from Engedi, Beethoven—Mendelssohn Society and orchestra.

THE SCHIMPF COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. Theodore Habelmann, Mr. Aaron R. Taylor, Mr. Carl Gaertner, Mr. Henry G. Thunder, Miss Louise Solliday, and Mrs. Schimpf will all take part in the grand complimentary concert tendered to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, to take place on Tuesday evening, December 3, at Concert Hall.

THIS will be a great week at the Circus, Tenth and Callowhill streets. Mr. La Rue remains to astonish us with his wonderful feats of horsemanship. On Thanksgiving Day a grand matinee performance will be given. The children will have gala entertainments here every evening.

THE NEW SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE still draws full houses, and the panorama of the "Progress of a Nation" is highly attractive. Mr. J. H. Budworth continues his laughable representations of "Cousin Schneider's" misfortunes. There will be a matinee Thanksgiving day.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, this week, give a representation of surf, with sea-bathing, etc., which they announce will show "High Life on the Ocean Wave." On Thanksgiving Day there will be a matinee.

DR. MEIGNEN'S BENEFIT CONCERT.—The many friends of Dr. Meignen should remember that the benefit concert tendered him in his present affliction comes off on Wednesday next, at Concert Hall. A fine entertainment will be given, and the hall should be crowded on the occasion.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On the 16th of December, Mme Parepa Rosa, with a magnificent opera troupe, will begin in this city a series of musical entertainments.

MRS. F. W. LANDER, supported by Mr. James H. Taylor, and the "Lander Dramatic Company," appear in *Elizabeth*, at the Academy of Music, next Monday evening.

HASSLER gives his third Monday concert at Concert Hall this afternoon. These *matinees musicales* have leaped into popularity.

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 55 | MOON RISES.....6 04
SUN SETS.....4 36 | HIGH WATER.....1 45

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Cof Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 18
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Cella	London	New York	Nov. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Scotic	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Nov. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Nebraska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 25
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 28
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 30
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 30
Carsica	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 6
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque S. Sheppard, Evans, 15 days from Cienfuegos, in ballast to G. C. Carson & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig A. Mitchell, Scott, S. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Extra, Taylor, Federalsburg, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New London, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Newport, Stanickson & Co.
Schr E. English, Sippie, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. Burley, Williams, Newbern, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Savannah, do.
Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Str Philadelphia, Pulis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str P. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig Wm. A. Dresser, Hatch, 12 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Br. brig Eolus, Seabrook, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to G. C. Van Horn.
Schr Chief, Adyiott, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Frankford, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Marion.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, hence, arrived up at New Orleans 18th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 23d inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana 23d inst.
Barque Jona. Chase, Chase, hence for Antwerp, was passed 17th inst., lat. 40, lon. 66.
Barque Fannie, Carver, hence, at Montevideo 3d ult.
Barque Amie, Reed, hence, at London 11th inst.
Brig Redowa, Blanchard, hence, at Savannah 23d instant.
Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 18th inst.
Schrs Emma Fax and Clara, hence, at Norwich 21st instant.
Schr A. Wooley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 21st inst.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 21st inst.
Schr J. Shay, Tilton, hence, at Savannah 23d inst.
Schr J. L. & S. C. Adams, Norbury, hence for Swan Island, passed through Turks Island Passage 17th inst.
Schr G. Kilborn, hence for Rockland, at Gloucester 21st inst.
Schrs Gen. Grant and William James, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston for Philadelphia at Edgartown 20th inst.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Providence 22d inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, hence, at Fall River 22d instant.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, hence, at Richmond 22d inst.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following communication to the Alta California, from Professor George Davidson, will be read with interest by navigators:—

U. S. COAST SURVEY EXPEDITION TO ALASKA, Aug. 6, 1867.

Editors Alta—I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the British Admiralty chart, No. 2461, of the Pacific Coast, from Rock River to the Gulf of California, with the lines of equal magnetic declination and corrections of the cost line, etc., to March, 1865, has a light on Punta de los Reyes, marked LL Fl. (flashing light); also one at the mouth of Umpqua river. The fact is there never has been a light or building on Point Reyes, and that at the Umpqua has not existed for several years. The Russian corvette Novick was wrecked two miles north of Point Reyes some years since, having been misled by an English chart with a light marked thereon.

This map, 2461, is also defective in not having upon it the very extensive shoal "Banco Cortes" developed on the French Hydrographical chart, 1766. Impray's new map of the Pacific Coast, published in 1867, with all the improvements and discoveries of the Coast Survey, unacknowledged, has no sign of the above bank.

Having called the attention of Captain Oliver Eldridge, agent of the Pacific Steamship Company, to the extent of the ten fathom soundings on this great shoal, he directed, with characteristic promptness and appreciation of its importance, the captains of all steamships of the company to sound when crossing it, as it lies directly in the track of the California and Panama vessels. The Directory of the Pacific Coast of the United States for 1862 gives its position, extent, and soundings.

Its great area suggests the question of its value as fishing ground, and of the influence it has upon the abnormal ocean currents in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE DAVIDSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Master street, from the sewer now constructed in Broad street to a point about one hundred and fifty feet east of said Broad street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
11 22 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, Interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD,
11 18 13t Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 26t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POPULAR LECTURES

Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
HENRY VINCENT,
The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver
TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26,
Subject:—JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,
Subject:—GARIBALDI.

Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 19 6t

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsmlm
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
11 22 mw9t Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 23fmw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 13smthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 12 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 26th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch.
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
11 6 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t

ARCH STREET.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with Mansard roof, and lot 235 feet deep; situate on ARCH Street, west of Eighteenth street, extending through to Cherry street. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, of the best materials, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner; has large back-buildings; every convenience and improvement, and is in perfect order.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
11 20 6t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 1730 PINE Street; four story, and three-story back buildings; in nice order, and possession. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St. 11 22 3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of

ROBERT S. INNES,
11 15 fmw6t Burlington, N. J., Box 154 P. O.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

11 21 thstu3t Below Fourth, South Side.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz:—State Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 706 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1026 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 14 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 31 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1022 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 60 cts per to dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 140 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12 sm3mrp Philadelphia.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 2 3mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 CHESTNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS. B. J. WOODWARD.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of time of departure of the morning New York Line from WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT

TO 9·50 A. M.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the New York Express Line (now leaving at 9·00 A. M.), will leave West Philadelphia Depot at 9·30 A. M., for New York, via Connecting Railway.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
November 23, 1867. 11 23 3t

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem these pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE,
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 368 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,250,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall,

$611,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	50,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	30,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	20,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5[illegible]
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

The Selections of Our Judges.

THE Courts, on Saturday, exercised the delicate duty vested in them by the act of the Legislature, and announced their appointments of the members of the Board of School Controllers. The selections made, taken altogether, are such as to merit the warmest commendation, although in several instances old members of great worth were omitted, while once or twice we see that some were retained whose places might well have been filled with new men. We are glad to see that such men as Edward Shippen and Dr. Nebinger were retained, but regret that the appointments could not have been so arranged as to keep directors like Messrs. Vaughan and Elkin in the places they have so well filled. The new Board, however, is infinitely the superior of the old one, and we hope that it will not only be new in name, but in all its acts. What is necessary is intelligent, educated men to direct the working of our system of schools. We hope that the President of the new Board will exercise great care in the appointment of the committees.

If all pains are taken, and each member laced in that position for which he is peculiarly fitted, the energies will all be brought to play, and none be lost by misapplication. Thus, there are gentlemen who are admirably fitted for work of a particular kind, such as appropriations and the like, who are worse than useless on a committee having charge of the highest institution of our common school system. In the distribution of duty, the utmost care should be exercised to place the right man in the right place.

The advantage of vesting the power of appointment with the Courts is evident already, and is yet more obvious by comparison. If we glance at the class of men appointed Controllers, and at the class elected by Councils to act as Directors of Girard College, we grow eager for the yet further extension of the powers of the Courts. If it were possible to so construe the will of Mr. Girard as to allow this change, we would be strongly in favor of the attempt. Whether or not it is possible, remains to be determined by the law. If we could have secured as College Directors such men as are to be our Controllers, the shameful insult to a gentleman lately perpetrated would not have disgraced the College. As the Board now stands, there is no such thing as reliability. We would not be surprised if President Allen went the way of his predecessor, with no more notice than was given to him. The little taste of power which the Directors enjoyed has made them eager for more. Already there are rumors that the President is too old, and we would not be much astonished at his expulsion before many months have passed. Should it happen, the old rule, "to do unto others as you would be done by," may become singularly applicable in the case of the President. Until some reform is made in the manner of appointing the Directors, we have no great hopes that the charitable designs of the founder will reach that wide sphere of usefulness which he sought so earnestly to secure for his institution.

The Greatness of Little People.

IT is probably known to most people that there is situated on the western shore of Delaware bay a narrow strip of land which once upon a time was embraced within the limits of the domains of the Proprietary of Pennsylvania. But by some freak of our forefathers, this narrow strip of territory was finally organized into a separate province, and in due course of time it became one of the sovereign States of the Union. In vulgar parlance, as well as in official documents, it is known as the State of Delaware; but the aborigines take excessive pride in styling it the Diamond State. These aborigines, who, in 1860, numbered but 112,216, consider themselves a peculiar people, in the essential Scripture sense of the term, and as being more highly favored by Heaven than are most of the communities of earth. In one respect they certainly are, for their beggarly one hundred thousand have an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with the three millions and a half of people who are so unfortunate as to dwell in the State upon their northern border.

Impressed with a lively sense of their own historic importance, the Delawarians affect the profoundest admiration for the past. In truth, they may be accounted the most eminently conservative race upon the continent. In the year 1795, for example, the members of the State Legislature were duly apportioned among the three counties into which their magnificent domain has been divided from time immemorial, and this apportionment is still in force, one-third of the present population, as a consequence, having as great a voice in the counsels of the Commonwealth as all the rest put together. To suggest a modification of the system is to be guilty of treason against the Diamond sovereignty. But this is not the only fashion in which they hug the past to their bosoms. On Saturday morning, five men were placed in the pillory at New Castle, and on the afternoon of the same day, ten more, six of them being black and the remainder white, were tortured with the lash. This highly edifying process was witnessed by a large concourse of the aborigines, men and women, boys and girls, mingling in the throng. The children were in great glee, and rent with their glad shouts that portion of the heavens which was so fortunate as to be above them at the time, while a drunken brute reeled about the scene and enlivened the spirits of the aborigines by the singing of hymns. The miserable wretches, who were thus given a foretaste of the *Inferno* to which they are forever doomed, had been guilty of the presumption of offending the majestic sovereignty of the Diamond State by the violation of its laws. The soil of Delaware is too sacred to sustain the walls of a prison, and so its criminals are turned loose upon the world, but not unwhipt of justice.

It takes but little time for a civilized American citizen to express his opinion of the manner in which the Delawarians are accustomed to vindicate their laws, but we find ourselves at a loss for a word which will give full vent and force to our feelings. The most that we can say is, that in more than one respect the State of Delaware is a disgrace to the whole country.

The Execution of the Fenians.

THREE Fenians were hung on Saturday. This, too, in despite of all the threats, processions, and declarations of sympathy and oaths of vengeance. We are sorry for the executed, but cannot but think that the Queen was justified in allowing the full punishment of the law to be meted out to them. Their crime was great. They had attempted rebellion in the midst of England. Previous leniency had apparently been construed as fear on the part of the authorities, and again and again were the attempts made. It was necessary that some example should be afforded to deter evil doers in the future, and the example was made. We hope now that it will act as a salutary warning to those over eager persons in our midst who are wildly spending their money in a hopeless cause; and we feel well assured that it will deter similar attempts in Great Britain. A Government which is not strong enough and stern enough to protect itself and punish crime is not worthy of a brave man's allegiance; and had England not acted as she did, she would have placed herself in the false position of fearing her rebel subjects. The cure was painful, but so was the disease.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD is progressing with almost marvellous rapidity, and we are assured that before the close of the present working season the highest point between the two oceans will be reached. The track has just reached the base of the mountains, five hundred and twenty-five miles west of Omaha, and the remaining thirty miles between the present terminus and Evans' Pass, the highest point over which the road will pass, will be completed by January. The work of ascending the eastern slope of the mountain does not present any great engineering difficulties, as the grade is only eighty feet to the mile, while there are a number of ascents in the East with a grade of more than one hundred feet. Now that this great iron band, which will tend to draw the widely separated sections of the country so closely together, is rapidly approaching completion, it is a matter of surprise to us that the great work was not attempted ten years ago. Its advantages to every portion of the country, commercially, politically, and socially, are so manifest and so great, that we are forced to watch its progress with careful attention. When the great highway of the nation is finally completed, the event will merit a universal rejoicing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.*]

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22 1867.
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax of THREE MILLS, assessed on their shares, and now payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes of this city.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
11 25 3t Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL REFINEMENT IS INDICATED, to no small extent, by a delicate appreciation of the comparative merits of perfumes; and it is a proof of the critical taste of the American public in toilet luxuries that they have adopted as a standard article of its class Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Newton Herald.* 1t

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—

THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

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WILD CHERRY.
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JAMES S. CLAXTON,
11 NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

THE GREAT SAFE TEST.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF
PROFESSIONAL SAFE-BURNING
In Connection with the
BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

The Little Game Laid Bare.

THE YANKEE TRICK EXPOSED.

The Nigger in the Fence Smoked Out.

A Short History of Professional Safe-burning, as Practised by the Boston Steam Patent Company and their Agents in the Vicinity of Philadelphia.

The movement began first by conspiring with the Secretary of the Agricultural Fair at Norristown to burn Safes at the Fair. They first prepared two Safes expressly for the test, one made by Evans & Watson, and one furnished by the Boston Company, made with six-inch composition walls, including the patent, with inner wood doors, and everything done for protection. The very first notice other Safe-makers had of the burning, Mr. Longacre, Secretary, sends other makers a written notice that Safes of different manufacturers were to be tested on the Fair ground on the following Saturday, and that if each maker did not have his Safe on the ground by Wednesday morning, from Safes then made, other parties would furnish them. These notices were received on Monday previous, thus preventing other parties from preparing any Safe for a test but themselves. It was next advertised in the papers that the different makers were to burn Safes on Saturday at Norristown, and it was understood on the Fair ground that the different makers were parties to the burning, when the fact was that before any notice was given they surreptitiously bought a safe from each maker for the express purpose, and had them on the ground before the notice was given on Monday, knowing, of course, that no Safe maker would accept such a one-sided proposition to test Safes. I arrived at Norristown soon after 12 M. on Saturday. The burning was over. I learned the Safes were mostly burned in the night, and I was told that Lillie's Safe door was fastened back by a wooden wedge after the fire was over, it being neither latched nor locked. I noticed that the Safes on either side of the Steam Patent Safes were much harder burned than they were, the iron being warped, twisted, and burnt very much more than the steam safe. I noticed also a good number of bricks thrown under the Boston steam safe, no doubt to prevent the heat acting on the bottom. I came at once to the conclusion that there was a "nigger in the fence"—a little game—a Yankee trick, which should be exposed. I noticed, also, that the composition walls to the steam safe, including water cans, were about six inches, with an inner wood door attached to book-case, etc. I decided to have one of Lillie's safes got up with six-inch composition walls and the same inner door, and to test it with the steam patent equally and fairly, both principles being equally protected, and soon after announced to the public that I proposed to test, on the 22d of October, Lillie's safe, with six-inch composition walls, with the Boston Steam Patent, with walls the same thickness, and to test them thoroughly and fairly. I then gave Messrs. Evans & Watson notice that they could furnish the best safe they could make on their principle, and that a committee could be appointed in the usual way (to see that the test was fairly made, of course). Evans & Watson announced their acceptance, but upon conditions which I would not accept, as I would not allow the placing of the safes to burn in their hands, or that of an inexperienced committee, as my whole object might be lost, that is, to smoke out the nigger. I found I could not be ready on the 22d of October, on account of the burglar test. I some days before the 22d postponed the test to take place on the 6th of November, and then stated publicly that the safes would be burned in a furnace, thoroughly and fairly. Evans & Watson, knowing that I would burn in a furnace, and would not leave that point to a committee, again announced their acceptance. I had the furnace prepared at my own expense. On the 5th I sent a polite note to E. & W. that it was desirable to have the safe placed that afternoon in the furnace, to be able to finish it. The verbal reply was, I could mind my business and they would theirs. The furnace remained open for them until 9 A. M. the next morning. They would not put their safe in the furnace upon any terms whatever, but came there prepared to burn safes in their usual way—that is, professionally. Burn their safe, prepared expressly for a test, with six-inch composition walls, and all the extras, with Lillie's Safe (having a three-inch composition wall), with their *dis*-interested committee, and, though last, not least, their Boston Company's professional safe-burner, who travels the country, and is employed expressly for that purpose—and I admit he is a master in his profession. He manipulates to great advantage. He is a magician. Blitz couldn't match him in *his* line. Why, he can burn the Steam Patent Safe for five hours, and not even scorch fine shavings under its bottom! It is clear Blitz is nonpluused. The professional safe-burner is ahead. Still it is all simple to the professional, and to others when the secret is out.

Now for the secret:—

1. The wind being strong northwest, the two safes are set on a line near east and west, Lillie's Safe west, the strong wind striking on the north and west side, thus shielding the Steam Patent Safe.

2. A large quantity of fine shavings are packed under the Steam Safe, and the fire is started, and as soon as kindled a large quantity of wood is placed erect on the north side of the Steam Safe (the only side the wind could reach it at the bottom), and packed so close as to stop the draft, or action of the fire along the bottom. While the wood was all on fire on the two sides and the front of Lillie's, and with the strong draft, the heat was tremendous.

3. When the wood was removed there was a very large bed of live coals piled up around and under Lillie's and a small quantity around the Steam Safe, and when the water was thrown from the hose-pipe on the north side and as the stream struck under the Steam Patent Safe, a *quantity* of shavings came out unscorched on the south side. What is the explanation? Simply this—Shavings packed full under the bottom, and wood packed so close, and so much of it on the north or windward side, the draft was choked and the fire could not burn at the bottom.

I think, with this exposition, every candid man present will understand why the shavings were not scorched, and will see the importance of having a professional safe-burner to those who make safe-burning a business.

"But," says the professional, "did I not put under the Steam Patent Safe the largest quantity of shavings, and did I not put around it the largest quantity of wood? Did I not try my best to get the largest amount of heat upon it?" etc. All fair upon its face, but the small amount of coal—and especially the unscorched shavings—rise up like *Banquo's ghost*, or the *bloody hand*, and he may well say, "Avaunt, quit my sight; let the *earth* hide thee; never shake thy *gory locks* at me; out, *damn'd spot*—out I say!" But the *unscorched shavings* are there still, and there they will be *forever*.

I now introduce the certificate of a respectable young man, a fireman employed by Messrs. Evans & Watson, as such, to watch the fire, to protect the buildings near by, and to put out the fire and cool the safes. This certificate, I think, not only fully sustains my previous statements, but shows the immense advantage in having a professional safe-burner to make the business a success:—

FIREMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I was employed by Evans & Watson as fireman, with the necessary apparatus for putting out fire at the Safe burning on the 6th of November; that I was present during the burning of the Safes, and watched the progress of the fire very particularly, and the result. I noticed when the wood was removed from the Safes, that there was a very large amount of fine coals all around and under Lillie's Safe, a very small quantity about the Steam Patent Safe, and that there were shavings not burned about the Safe. I noticed, also, that the wind blew strong from the north-west, and that Lillie's Safe had a strong draft upon it from the north and west side; that the draft could not strike the Steam Safe only on the north side. I noticed, also that the man who attended the fire was very particular to keep during the fire, a large quantity of wood on the north side of the Safe, standing up endwise, very compact, which evidently choked up the draft and prevented the action of the fire near and along the bottom of the Safe. It is my candid opinion—from the location of the Safes in reference to the wind, from the way and manner the fire was managed, from the appearance of the wood when removed from the Safes, and the amount of heat and coals around each Safe at the time, also from a close observation of the appearance of the fire during the burning—that Lillie's Safe was exposed to at least twice the amount of heat as the Steam Patent Safe. I held the hose-pipe when the fire was put out.

WILLIAM H. DONALDSON,
No. 1731 SANSOM Street, Phila., Pa.
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1867.

CONCLUSION.

We are taught in this short history the following facts:—

First. A conspiracy between Evans & Watson and others to deceive, causing people to believe there was a test on the Fair grounds between the different Safe makers, and the Boston Steam Patent, when it was not true.

Second. They prepare Safes for a test with six-inch composition walls, and other extras made expressly for a test, and burn them with Safes not made for a test, with three to four-inch composition walls, and give the Steam Patent the credit of success, when it is only the thickness of walls, as the real test in the furnace has fully shown, and this is their "little game."

Third. They place the Steam Patent Safe near the ground, and choke up the bottom with brick or shavings (I wonder if they soak them with alum water), to prevent draft or action. This is very important, as they have a reservoir under the cans to catch the surplus water, and the heat at the bottom would use up the reservoir too rapidly. This is the reason they would not put the Safe in the furnace, and this is the "Yankee trick."

Fourth. They have a professional Safe-burner who knows just how to place the Safes in relation to the wind; just how to increase the draft or lessen it under each Safe; how to pack the shavings and the wood, also, without either scorching or burning; how to produce the least heat with the greatest quantity of wood. In fact, how to burn one Safe hard, and the next one to it light, and Evans & Watson's disinterested committee have such *unbounded* confidence in him he is allowed to manipulate the fire to his liking. This is the *nigger smoked out.*

INFERENCE.

If Lillie's Safe, with 3-inch composition walls and with more than twice the heat upon it, more than half burns up the Steam Patent Safe, with 6-inch walls made on purpose, with inner doors, etc., where would the Steam Safe be with equal heat and equal walls? The reader should understand that a Safe with 6-inch walls will stand fire twice as long as the same Safe with 4-inch walls; and to test the Steam Patent fairly the composition walls must be equal in thickness in both Safes.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 629 ARCH Street.

P S.—I shall in my next article take up the *dis*-interested Committee's report, and the false charges contained therein. M. C. S.

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

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FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	(taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 3/10 cent. 10-40's. do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
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(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

525 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
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WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
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And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
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JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 11 25 mw10t

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CORDED SILKS
AND
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer to-day several cases of POPLINS, at the following rates, thus offering the greatest bargains of the season in these choice goods.

ONE CASE
SILK CORDED POPLINS
At $1·50, Reduced from $2·25.

BROWN CORDED SILK POPLINS	$1·50
BLACK " " "	1·50
GREEN " " "	1·50
PURPLE " " "	1·50
STEELS " " "	1·50

AMBERS, BISMARKS, BLUES, ETC.

ALSO, A CASE OF
Plain French Silk Poplins
At $1·25, Reduced from $1·75,

In the following choice colors:—

BLUES,
BROWNS,
AMBERS,
WINES,
GREENS,
PURPLES, ETC. ETC.

ALSO, A CASE OF ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLINS AT 50 CENTS, ALL SHADES.

ALSO, A CASE OF ALL-WOOL POPLINS AT 87½ CENTS, ALL COLORS. 11 25 mw3t

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this
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JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHAT IS HOYT'S NOVELTY?

Nearly two years ago Messrs. HOYT & CO. introduced in this city a system of selling goods now known as HOYT'S NOVELTY,

NOS. 329 CHESNUT STREET, AND 56 N. EIGHTH STREET.

This system, it is hardly necessary to say, has become a fixed institution, its patrons being those of our most respectable citizens.

The "novelty" of this enterprise consists of a very plain and legitimate plan, by which the consumer is allowed to participate in the profits which, in the ordinary way, are given to the retail dealer. In short, its operation amounts to selling goods at retail at wholesale prices.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Any business man will tell you that by large cash purchases goods can be purchased at from 10 to 30 per cent. less than upon credit, and in small lots, as is usually the case, Messrs. A. J. HOYT & CO. employ a capital sufficient to possess this advantage, and supply themselves with a great variety of useful and staple goods, at prices seldom within the reach of the ordinary retail dealer, and it will be seen that they can afford to be liberal. Now that we have shown that they *can afford to sell cheap*, we will take

THE TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS,

Who say they promptly fulfil all their promises. For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the class of goods to be had at Hoyt's Novelty, we mention first a line of goods that Hoyt & Co. *sell for a single Quarter each*, with prices elsewhere.

SCHEDULE No 1.

	Price at Hoyt's.	Price Elsewhere.
Receipt Books	25c.	38c.
Toy Books	25	37
New Books	25	38
Hair Brushes	25	42
Tooth Brushes	25	38
Cloth Brushes	25	37
Blacking Brushes	25	37
Blacking (large box)	25	38
Pearl Buttons	25	39
Gents' Canes	25	45
Glazed Collars	25	34
Linen Tivoli Collars	25	38
Best Paper Collars	25	35
Playing Cards	25	37
Dressing Combs	25	42
Pocket Combs	25	37
Corkscrews	25	38
Cosmetic	25	25
Dominoes	25	38
Feather Dusters	25	50
Envelopes (two packages)	25	40
Extracts	25	50
Handkerchiefs	25	37
Harmonicons	25	50
Gents' Hosier	25	35
Ladies Hosiery	25	50
Children's Hosiery	25	42
Inks (all kinds)	25	42
Inkstands	25	38
Mirrors	25	50
Matches	25	30
Needles (3 papers)	25	50
Neck Ties	25	45
Hair Oils	25	35
Purses	25	50
Pocket-books	25	50
Pipes	25	37
Dressing Pins	25	30
Hair Pins	25	33
Pencils (per dozen)	25	50
Pomades	25	42
36 sheets Note Paper	25	38
Razor Strops	25	50
Rubber Toys	25	37
Rubber Balls	25	38
Boxwood Rules	25	37
Colgate's Soaps	25	40
Toilet Soaps	25	50
Suspenders	25	50
Shears	25	37
Scissors	25	37
Tooth Paste	25	25
Linen Thread	25	34
Cotton Thread	25	32
Yard Measure	25	50

It will be seen at a glance that these articles are used daily in every household, being staple and in constant use, the quality and prices are familiar to almost every man, woman, and child.

Please bear in mind that you can select any article in the above list for 25 cents, without being obliged to make a further investment.

This being so far clearly illustrated, we will now mention the most important feature which constitutes

THE NOVELTY.

In consequence of making large sales from the above list of goods, Messrs. A. J. Hoyt & Co. present to each person, *purchasing an article for 25 cents*, a sealed order or check, which gives the holder a *privilege to purchase for one dollar an additional article, if it is desired.* No person, however fastidious, can surely object to receive a privilege to purchase any article of merchandise at less than its value, especially when no obligation is incurred, or, in other words, when it "costs nothing."

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Embracing articles of ornament, use, and value, the regular retail prices being from one to one hundred and fifty dollars. To holders of checks, or orders, these articles will be sold at

ONE DOLLAR EA.

Each, as per designation, or terms of sale.

Gold and Silver Watches; Solid Gold Chains; Rings; Pens; Pins; Bracelets; Sets, etc.; All-Gold Pens; Gold Rings; Pins; Gold-Plated Bracelets; Sets; Coral, Cluster, and Enameled Sleeve Buttons; Armlets; Lockets, etc.; Hair Chains; Masonic and Odd Fellows' Emblems; Thimbles; Medallions; Guard Chains, etc.; Silver-Plated Ware; Forks; Spoons; Goblets; Cups, etc.; Gold-Lined Mugs; Fruit Knives; Salt Stands; Napkin-Rings; Forks; Spoons, etc.; Ladies' Shopping-Bags; Pocket-Books; Portemonnaies; Velvet Purses; Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives; Razors; Watch Stands; Table Cutlery, etc.; Umbrellas; Suspenders; Gloves; Gauntlets; Scarfs; Parasols; Canes; Skates, etc.; Opera Fans; Opera Glasses; Microscopes; Accordeons; Musical Boxes; Ornamental Work Boxes; Toilet Cases; Clocks, etc.; orders for Goats' Hats; Ladies' Bonnets; Curtains; Table Covers; Blankets; Dress Patterns, etc.; Writing Desks; Work Boxes; Looking Glasses; Spy-Glasses; Waiters; Ladies' Companion; Gents' Liquor Flasks; Im. Meerschaum Pipes; Real Meerschaum Smokers, etc.; orders for Flour, Wood, and Coal; Silver-Plated Butter Dishes; Castors; Velvet Albums; Souvenirs, etc.; Bohemian Wine Bottles; Decanters; Cologne Bottles; Wine Glasses; Parian Vases; China, etc.; Castors; Butter Dishes; Salt Stands; Pairs Napkin-Rings, etc.; Photograph Albums, holding 50 pictures each; Watch Stands; 6-lb. Boxes; Dominoes, in handsome Cases; Cigar Cases; Glove Boxes; Ladies' Satchels; Photograph Frames; Looking Glasses; Silver-Plated Ware; Ice Pitchers; Berry Dishes; Butter Dishes; Castors; Soup, Oyster, and Cream Ladles; Spoon Holders; Table Knives; Forks; Cake and Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes, richly Inlaid and furnished; Writing Desks; Rosewood Jewel Cases; Bohemian Smoking Sets; Portfolios, etc.; Ladies' Opera Shawls; Children's Knit Hoods; Hoop Skirts; Kid Gloves; One Year's Subscription to "Harper's Monthly;" "Atlantic Monthly;" "Godey's Lady's Book;" Opera Glasses—Pearl, Ivory, Silver, and Fancy Kid Mountings; Opera Fan; Photograph Albums; Silver-Plated Ware; Tea Sets, richly ornamented; Coffee Urns; Salvers, on German Silver; Wine Sets; Cut-Glass Bottles; Egg Sets, Cups and Spoons complete; Trunks; Valises; Travelling Bags; Haversacks; Satchels, etc.; Pictures; Engravings; Photograph Frames and Photograph Copies of Works of Art; Clocks—Medallion, Gothic, and Marine Cases; Gents' Silver Watches, White Metal, Imitation Gold, Gold Plated, and Composition Cases.

Every article enumerated will be found exactly as represented; and no person who visits "Hoyt's Novelty" will be urged to buy. Every reasonable facility for examination will be afforded to visitors, whether they wish to purchase or not. It is the desire of the proprietors that ladies and gentlemen should visit their stores and depart without feeling that an obligation to purchase had been incurred. Salesmen receive a salary sufficient to enable them to show goods FREE OF CHARGE, and should visitors wish to leave without purchasing, excuse for so doing will be unnecessary.

READ THE FOLLOWING TERMS OF SALE.

First. Our patrons can select from Schedule No. 1 any article or articles they may wish, for which they pay the price (25 cents per article).

Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase a sealed envelope, containing a check or order, will be given, free of charge, naming an article in schedule 2. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality given.

Third. It is then left optional whether the holder takes the article and pays the price ($1) or not.

All articles are classified, and those wishing to exchange can do so, from goods of the same class and value, without extra charge.

Special attention is called to the fact, that under no circumstances do our patrons enter into an agreement by which they are to receive or pay for any article or merchandise that they may or may not want. No article is sold with an understanding that a privilege to receive or purchase any additional article has been, or is to be paid for. Thus it will be seen that at our store no one can invest money upon an uncertainty. By an original system we exhibit goods free for examination, and expect both price and quality to be satisfactory, or no sale.

No deviation from the above terms can be made. A rigid adherence to an immovable system is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
AT
No. 329 CHESNUT Street,
AND
No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street,

The Ladies will find a large variety of goods particularly adapted to their use, and should call before purchasing elsewhere.

A general invitation is extended to all to call and examine our goods and method of doing business, at No. 329 CHESNUT Street and No. 56 N. EIGHTH Street. [11 25]t

A. J. HOYT & CO.
ANDREW J. HOYT JAMES M. BLOOD

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

Resolved, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

Resolved, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

Resolved, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double rack horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all argument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous to say that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia.

At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A CARD TO SENSIBLE PEOPLE.—Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels; tone all your organs, and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial-tonic, and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; but "Be strong that you may not suffer," is the wiser maxim, and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver diseases, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

Anticipate the enemy. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in this raw, damp, mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great defensive medicine of the age, Hostetter's Bitters, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in Hostetter's Bitters. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation, and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—A preparatory meeting to consider various important measures will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, to-day. The measures will include the exact size around the chest and waist with length of inside seam for pants. If these measures are properly engrossed on the books of the House, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, which is more than can be said of those at that other House at Washington.

BUT A FEW weeks remain and the grand distribution of the $500,000 worth of presents among those who purchase shares in aid of the Riverside Institute will take place. Those who would aid this noble object should apply at the principal office, No. 921 Chesnut street. The grand distribution will positively take place at the time announced.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

TO BE CURED OF DISEASE OR SUFFERING IS ALWAYS DESIRABLE, but to be cured by influences genial as the breath of spring and lasting as life, is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 25 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George O. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Horitter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Bickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH has completed a new work of fiction to be entitled "The Widow's Son," which will be published on December 7th, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. The plot, wholly different from that of any previous production of this gifted author, is literally founded upon fact, and great care has been successfully applied to present the leading characters as they actually lived, thought, and acted. We extract the following from the preface of the work:—"I wish to say to my friends that this tale is no mere fiction. The scenes in the Widow's Cottage are photographed from life. The history of the Widow's Son is that of one of our wealthiest merchants and most celebrated philanthropists." The work will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of near seven hundred pages, in uniform style with "The Lost Heiress," and her other popular works.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6·00 per ton.	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5·00 per ton.	Best Large Nut Coal.
$6·00 per ton.	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5·50 per ton.	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

$1 TO $4.	McINTIRE & BROTHER,
$1 TO $4.	SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
$1 TO $4.	TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
$1 TO $4.	GOODS of every kind, at small
$1 TO $4.	advance above cost.
	No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

REMEMBER the invalid soldier, and buy a ticket for the grand concert to be given at Horticultural Hall, next February, by the Gettysburg Invalid Soldiers' Asylum Association. Nearly a million dollars' worth of gifts are to be distributed.

MARRIED.

GOEBEL—WELLER.—On the 20th ultimo, by Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. J. AUGUST C. GOEBEL to Miss SALLIE LAVINIA WELLER, both of this city.

MOORE—RINGWOOD.—On the 16th instant, by Alderman Jesse S. Bousell, REUBEN S. MOORE, of Vermont, to MARTHA RINGWOOD, late of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FULTON.—On the 23d instant, REBECCA JANE FULTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Charles Henderson, No. 1004 Mount Vernon street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAMON.—On the 23d instant, JOHN LAMON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1650 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

McMICHAEL.—On the 23d instant, JOSEPH McMICHAEL, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M.; Girard Circle, No. 3, Brotherhood of the Union; and members of the Harmony Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1023 Dorrance street (below Nineteenth and Carpenter streets), on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Broad Street M. E. Church for service, thence to Mt. Moriah for interment.

MELCHER.—On the 24th instant, MARY EMILY, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Melcher, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1635 Franklin street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

O'NEIL.—On the 24th instant, Mr. MICHAEL O'NEIL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1121 N. Second street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SABINE.—On Sunday, the 24th instant, of pneumonia, SUSAN WHITNEY, wife of Alexander F. Sabine, of this city.

The funeral will take place at No. 1323 Spruce street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WHARTON.—On the 21st instant, SARAH S. WHARTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, No. 1110 Brown street.

YOUNG.—On the 23d instant, DAVID YOUNG aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 Almond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Fourth and Pine streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE NEW SCHOOL CONTROLLERS APPOINTED BY THE COURTS.—On Saturday, as already announced in these columns, the District Court and Court of Common Pleas made their appointments of Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District of the State, which embraces the city and county of Philadelphia. This action was held in pursuance of the following provisions of an act of the last Legislature which was approved on the 5th of April last:—

It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, and the Judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to appoint under their hands and under the seal of the said Courts respectively, twenty-seven persons, citizens of said district, to serve as Controllers of Public Schools therein, on or before the first day of December, 1867; in manner following:—The Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas shall appoint fifteen of said twenty-seven Controllers and shall designate the names of five of them to serve for one year from January 1, 1868; five of them to serve for two years from January 1, 1868; five of them to serve for three years from January 1, 1868.

And the Judges of said District Court shall appoint twelve of said twenty-seven Controllers, and shall designate the names of four of them to serve for one year from January 1, 1868; four of them to serve for two years from January 1, 1869; four of them to serve for three years from January 1, 1869.

And it shall also be the duty of the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of December in each year after the year 1868, to appoint five citizens of said district to serve as Controllers of the Public Schools of said First District, for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January next succeeding their said appointment.

And it shall be the duty of the Judges of the said District Court, on or before the first day of December in each year, after the year 1868, to appoint four citizens of said district to serve as Controllers of the Public Schools of said district for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January next succeeding their appointment. It shall also be the duty of said Judges, in making the aforesaid appointments, to select one Controller from each ward of said city, and they shall fill all vacancies occasioned by removals, resignation, death, or other causes, by appointments from the ward in which such vacancies occur.

Section 2. The said persons so as aforesaid to be appointed shall constitute the Board of Controllers of the First District of Pennsylvania, and shall meet and organize the said Board annually, on the first Monday of January.

Section 3. The said Board of Controllers shall have and possess all the powers, rights, and privileges which the present existing Board of Controllers of Public Schools of said district now lawfully has.

Section 4. The Controller so as aforesaid appointed from each ward, shall, during his term of office by virtue of said appointment, be a member of the Board of School Directors from the ward from which he is Controller, and be entitled to all the privileges of membership.

Section 5. All laws or parts of laws, so far as the same are in conflict with or are repugnant to the provisions of this act, are repealed.

The following are the appointments made, with the residences and occupations of the new Controllers, those marked thus (*) having been members of the old Board by election of the Directors of each Section or Ward:—

First Ward—A. S. Jenks, dealer in dry goods, No. 213 Market street; residence, No. 1433 South Tenth street. Term expires with 1868.

Second Ward—*George W. Nebinger, M. D., physician; residence, No. 720 Washington avenue. Term expires with 1870.

Third Ward—*Washington J. Jackson, flour dealer, No. 702 South Second street; residence, No. 17 Christian street. Term expires with 1868.

Fourth Ward—*Patrick A. Fagen; residence, No. 731 S. Ninth street. Term expires with 1869.

Fifth Ward—Lewis C. Cassidy, attorney at law, No. 221 S. Sixth street. Term expires with 1870.

Sixth Ward—George W. Thorn, attorney at law, No. 250 N. Fifth street. Term expires with 1869.

Seventh Ward—John Samuel, attorney at law, No. 204 S. Fifth street; residence, No. 333 S. Eighteenth street. Term expires with 1868.

Eighth Ward—*Edward Shipoen, attorney at law, Sixth and Walnut streets; residence, No. 1207 Walnut street. Term expires with 1870.

Ninth Ward—*James Freeborn, politician; residence, No. 11 Hickey street. Term expires with 1869.

Tenth Ward—John Price Wetherill, dealer in drugs, No. 47 N. Second street; residence, No. 121 N. Thirteenth street. Term expires with 1870.

Eleventh Ward—James S. Hinkle, of A. H. Hinkle & Son, ship chandlers, No. 140 S. Delaware avenue; residence, No. 1707 N. Second street. Term expires with 1868.

Twelfth Ward—*M. Hall Stanton, of Anspach & Stanton, bankers, No. 226 Walnut street; residence, No. 537 N. Sixth street. Term expires with 1868.

Thirteenth Ward—*John B. Green, dealer in dry goods, No. 728 Spring Garden street; residence, No. 519 Lorain street. Term expires with 1870.

Fourteenth Ward—Samuel D. Brown, M. D., physician; residence, No. 635 N. Eleventh street. Term expires with 1869.

Fifteenth Ward—*John W. Clark, bookbinder, No. 821 Jayne street; residence, No. 2006 Spring Garden street. Term expires with 1870.

Sixteenth Ward—Stephen H. Smith, hatter; No. 822 Lawrence street; residence, No. 982 N. Fifth street. Term expires with 1870.

Seventeenth Ward—John McAvoy, M. D., physician; residence, No. 1241 Germantown avenue. Term expires with 1869.

Eighteenth Ward—Charles M. Lukens, of Lukens & Montgomery, conveyancers, No. 1035 Beach street; residence, No. 1033 Beach street. Term expires with 1868.

Nineteenth Ward—Stephen Taylor, conveyancer, No. 2235 Frankford road. Term expires with 1869.

Twentieth Ward—Henry C. Hickok, Custom House official; residence, No. 1436 North Fifteenth street. Term expires with 1870.

Twenty-fifth Ward—William B. Stevens, manufacturer; residence, Manayunk. Term expires with 1870.

Twenty-second Ward—Edward Armstrong, Attorney at Law, No. 407 Walnut street; residence, Germantown. Term expires with 1868.

Twenty-third Ward—John G. Brenner, of Handy, Brenner & Co., dealers in hardware, No. 25 N. Fifth street; residence, Frankford. Term expires with 1869.

Twenty fourth Ward—*Norris J. Hoffman; residence, Hestonville. Term expires with 1869.

Twenty-fifth Ward—James H. McBride, Principal of Harrison Grammar School; residence, Frankford road. Term expires with 1868.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Charles Harmer; residence, Maiden lane, near Gray's Ferry. Term expires with 1868.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Daniel Steinmetz, dealer in haidware, No. 7 North Fifth street; residence, Locust street, near Forty-first. Term expires with 1868.

The trust reposed in our School Controllers is one of grave responsibility, and it is important that we should know who and what they are.

PICKPOCKET.—Henry Burton was caught picking pockets. Officer Smith, of the Fifth District, was in an auction store at Second and Bottonwood streets to rpurchase some articles, when he saw Burton put his hand into the pocket of an elderly lady. The officer arrested him, and Alderman Toland committed him in default of $1500 bail.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Our city has lost a worthy citizen in the sudden and sorrowful death of David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. This morning, shortly after 7 o'clock, an old lady named Elizabeth Hayes entered the office of the Fire Department, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and seeing Mr. Lyle lying on the floor, as she supposed asleep, called his name. Shaking the body and receiving no response, she hurried into the Central Telegraph office and told the operators that she believed Mr. Lyle was dead. This belief was but too true. Mr. Lyle was last seen quietly talking with two gentlemen in his office, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. He seemed in his usual health. From the appearance of the office this morning, it seems that some time during that afternoon he went to the safe, and, taking out his money, commenced to count it, and while thus engaged, fell down dead. The body was found in the southeastern corner of the room, the head resting on a spittoon and against the leg of a table, which had made a deep mark in the face. The left hand clutched a $1000 bond, while upon the table where he must have been at work there lay four $1000 bonds, a $50 bond, and a paper containing some figuring. The door of the safe, where he kept his personal papers was open. The body had been lying there since last seen, and the face had commenced to bloat.

This sudden death of Mr. Lyle has caused a deep feeling of sorrow, especially among the fraternity of firemen, among whom he was universally liked. From his early boyhood to the time of his death, being forty-nine years old, he has been connected with the Fire Department. From its first organization, in 1823, he has been a member of the Fairmount Steam Fire Company, No. 32, and for twenty-five years past was President of the Company. His strict attention to duty, and his many good qualities, secured his election as Chief of the Fire Department in 1860, which office he has held ever since; and, had he lived, would have served his third term ending October 1, 1868. During his long connection with this Department, he had so ruled as to give entire satisfaction to both citizens and fire companies. He was ever kind to those associated with him, and greeted everybody in such a manner as to win their respect. Hardly in all his career has he missed attending a fire; and when any difficulties whatever occurred between companies, he was the first to concert measures of peace. To his efforts, largely, has the success of our Fire Department been due. During the war, when many of our soldiers were suffering in their destitution, he was one of the first to volunteer his aid to their relief; and many a soldier, who had stared starvation in the face, will treasure with respect and honor the memory of David M. Lyle.

Mr. Lyle was unmarried, and lived at No. 817 Filbert street. He was a brother to General Peter Lyle.

A meeting of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department was held this morning. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the sudden decease of our worthy and efficient Chief Engineer, David M. Lyle, the companies comprising the Department are requested to send three delegates to a convention to be held at the Hall of the Phœnix Hose Company, tomorrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to attend the funeral, and take such other action as they may deem necessary. Companies are requested to call special meetings this evening (Monday) to elect delegates.

The engineers of the Fire Department have called a meeting of firemen for to-morrow evening, at the Phœnix Hose House, to take action in reference to the sudden death of Chief Lyle.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

At 12 o'clock to-day the Coroner held an investigation on the body of the deceased, and the following testimony was elicited:—

Elizabeth Hays sworn—Reside in Little Green street; as near as I can tell it was about half-past 7 o'clock when I went into the office this morning; I unlocked the door, went in and saw the safe door open; I didn't take any notice of Mr. Lyle then; I was about to shut the safe door when I saw him; I put my basket, umbrella, and shawl down, and went around again and called him four or five times; he didn't answer; I watched his hand, that had a Government bond in it, to see if the paper moved; I went out and entered the telegraph office, and asked Mr. Stewart if he would please come in, as I was afraid Mr. Lyle was dead; Mr. Stewart went in and said he was dead; the place was all locked up.

William Mc. Stewart sworn—Resides at No. 1408 Perth street; between half-past 7 and twenty minutes of 8 o'clock this morning was in the telegraph office; Mrs. Hays came in and asked me if I would not step into the other room and look at Mr. Lyle, as she thought he was dead; I went over and saw he was dead; went around the corner and got Mr. Warnock; he, Mr. Baker, myself, and others came around and moved the body on to a lounge; took the bonds and put them in the fire-proof, and locked the safe up; only one door was open; that was the one Mrs. Hays spoke of; Mr. Lyle has been in the habit, when he stays in the office at night, of giving us notice to notify him if there was an alarm of fire; he didn't tell us on Saturday night; when I found him he was kind of setting with his head down; the leg of the table was between his legs; we had to move the table before we could move him; I don't think he could have fallen off the chair and got into the position he was; he might have been getting a drink; his back was against the wall; his eyes were open, and the spittoon was under him; he might have been going to the safe and coming away from it; he had a mark on his face, which was caused by his leaning against the table.

William Warnock sworn—Reside at No. 1016 Amita street; about twenty minutes to 8 o'clock this morning, Mr. Stewart came around and told me Chief Lyle was dead in his office; went around there, and found him laying in the southeast corner of the room, between the place where the washstand and desk are; he was kind of setting with his right leg drawn up and his left leg extended; he had a $1000 bond in his left hand; took it out of his hand; there were four $1000 bonds and one $50 bond laying on the table; removed the table so that we could get him out from where he was lying, and put him on the lounge; Mr. Stewart and Mr. Zane assisted me; it appeared to me from appearances that he must have been going to the safe and kind of turned around and fell backwards; the hand and the desk; have known deceased for about twenty years; never knew him to complain of heart disease; nothing was disturbed in the room.

George B. Zane sworn—I reside at No. 1025 S. Second street; was about entering the telegraph office this morning by the Chesnut street door, when I met Mr. Stewart running around from the Detective office; he told me Chief Lyle was dead; went into the room and went up to him; he was lying in the southeast corner of the room, near the hydrant; got hold of him and laid him on the lounge and straightened him out; I hadn't seen him for two or three days; I think he was standing when I was going towards it, and kind of turned around and fell down; saw the cup which stands on the washstand, on the floor; I judge he knocked it off when he fell; have heard the Chief say he felt bad, and that he abused himself going to fires, getting wet, and not taking proper care of himself; the way he talked to me I had an idea that he thought he would drop off suddenly.

Isaiah Pascoe testified that he saw deceased last about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; he said he felt very well.

I. West Blake testified that he saw deceased about three minutes of 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; he had given the witness some notices to deliver and told him not to come back; came into the telegraph office about 7 P. M. on Saturday; saw no light in the Chief Engineer's office; never heard deceased complain of anything except neuralgia in the head; about two weeks ago he said his eyes were dim, and requested me to read a letter for him, which I did.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a *post mortem* examination on the body of Chief Lyle; I found that he came to his death in consequence of disease of the heart; the muscles of the heart, and the internal membrane of the heart were inflamed; he must have died suddenly; I should say he had been dead at least twenty-four hours, perhaps longer; the heart was soft, and the muscles thin and flabby; the cavity of the heart was black, the other side was also of a deep color; there was some indications of disease of the liver; there was some water on the brain.

The jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.—On Friday evening, when the through train from Washington to New York stopped at Chester, Dr. M. M. Mathews, a prominent physician of Rochester, New York, who was seated in one of the rear cars, attempted to pass to the forward portion of the train, in order that he might not be left in Philadelphia, where the rear cars were to be detained. Having to pass through several sleeping cars, the train was again in motion before he had reached a seat, and as he was about to enter one of the forward cars, he lost his hold and fell to the ground, striking on the back of his head. The train was soon stopped, and Dr. Mathews was able to walk to it and take his seat, not thinking at the time that he had sustained any serious injury. In a few minutes he was undeceived, and he soon sank into a lethargic state. He was brought to this city by Dr. J. W. Dake, of Albion, N. Y., his travelling companion, and carefully attended by several of our homœopathic physicians. At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he died, without having spoken a word or make a voluntary motion after falling into the state of lethargy. The widow of the deceased arrived in the city yesterday morning, and in the evening his remains were escorted to his late home. An autopsy was made by Professor A. R. Thomas, of the Hahnemann Medical College, revealing no fracture of the skull, but showing an effusion of blood beneath the scalp behind the left ear, and a large effused mass of blood on the brain above the region of the right temple, while the cavity of the skull and spine was full of bloody fluid.

Mrs. Mathews requests us to tender her heartfelt thanks to Drs. Hering, Hane, and Morgan, who attended her husband, and to the proprietor of the Girard House for his courteous kindness. Dr. Mathews was an old and influential physician, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

SACRED CONCERTS ON SUNDAY EVENINGS.—It is whispered around that a movement is on foot by a new musical association to inaugurate in this city a series of first-class sacred concerts to take place on Sunday evenings. To every right thinking mind the idea is a commendable one, and the consummation of the project would not only give rational entertainment to thousands of our citizens on Sabbath evenings, but would be fraught with beneficial results in a strictly moral point of view. The arguments in favor of properly conducted Sunday evening concerts are of a manifold character. In the first place, the precedent has been established in other cities and found to work admirably. In Boston, a city noted for the general intelligence and Puritanical ideas of its citizens, the experiment of Sunday evening concerts has been tried, and after a slight factious opposition was overcome, they have proved eminently successful, and are now looked upon as a positive necessity, not by the gay, thoughtless, and irreverent, but by the sober, serious, moral element of Boston society. In New York and other cities the same results have followed. Again, all of our first-class churches would be comparatively deserted except for the attraction of the well-trained and talented choirs engaged by them, and even among the most orthodox members of our churches of all denominations the *material* of the choir is considered as only second in importance to an eloquent and popular pastor. The "Music Committee" is an institution in every church, and where the best singing is to be heard there will be found the largest congregations. Taking a strictly moral view of the question, would not the ends of religion be as well served by hearing in Horticultural Hall, Concert Hall, or any other public resort of the kind, the inspired sacred compositions of Handel, Haydn, or Beethoven performed or sung by first-class artists, as sitting in a church pew and listening to the hackneyed anthems of paid quartette choirs? A Sacred Concert, strictly made so, is as much a religious exercise as a church service, and far more entertaining. The establishing of such Concerts would have a tendency to improve the tastes, elevate the ideas, and enhance the sentiments of morality and religion in the minds of thousands who now spend their Sabbath evenings listlessly, moodily, and irreligiously.

THE VALIANT TWO.—An occurrence came off last Saturday night, wherein two mighty and valiant Celts disported themselves upon the heads and bodies of about six others in the most approved style and chivalric manner. Two brothers, Edward and James, and surnamed McGuire, have in running order two saloons in the vicinity of Water and Buttonwood streets, and which exercise a loadstone-whisklied attraction to all the topers within six squares. On Saturday night, six stout brother Irishmen were in one of these saloons, and after drinking, discussed, with great gravity, the need of paying for their various "straights." Now the McGuires, possessed with the mighty and belligerent spirit of their ancestors, no sooner heard of the likelihood of their losing their dues, than they pitched into the crowd. James, with a sword of terrible appearance, slashed above him, right and left, now skinning heads and banging faces in right good earnest, while his faithful ally, Edward, fired in a small shot, a volley of porter bottles, beer mugs, and mustard cups, until the whole crowd were smarting under the two-fold affliction of too much spice and too many hard knocks. All six made a charge against the heroic brothers, and they were each committed by Alderman Toland in default of $2000 bail.

A LITTLE GIRL SERIOUSLY BURNED.—On Saturday afternoon a number of boys gathered a lot of chips and sticks together and started a bonfire at the corner of Germantown road and Tioga street. This soon attracted about it a number of little girls, who took as much glee in the flames and smoke as the boys. But one of the latter, named Charles Martin, said that they annoyed him. He told them to leave, but they refusing, he got a long stick, poked one end of it into the fire until it was aflame, and then pushed the burning end against one of the little girls until it burned through her clothing, and made a frightful wound in her body, from which it is thought the little girl will die. Martin was committed by Alderman Good.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—William M. Marshall was arrested by Officer Krout for an alleged larceny of a diamond brooch and earrings, from a lady residing at No. 707 Walnut street. It is said that she purchased a sewing machine of him, and not having sufficient money to pay for it, gave as security for the rest those articles of jewelry. It is alleged, too, that soon after he sold the jewelry, without giving any notice to the lady, and upon this the charge of larceny is brought. Alderman Beitler held Marshall for a further hearing.

A DOUBLE ASSAULT.—John Mac was arrested on the 22d inst., at Chesnut Hill, for his criminality in this occurrence: For some reason unknown he went to the house of a married woman, and their acting decidedly ungentlemanly, he was about to be ejected from the premises, when he turned and violently assaulted the lady. While thus engaged the husband of the latter returned, and set upon Mac, and he retaliated so wickedly, but yet so outrageously, as to justify his arrest upon a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Alderman Rex committed him in default of $2000 bail.

TWO PROFESSIONS.—Frank Clifford, in company with a brother huckster, went into Blair's grocery store, at Seventeenth and Dawson streets, and while the other was bargaining for a disposal of the raisins, Clifford was making off with a half dozen of brooms. The owner thereof called for a policeman, who, in attempting to arrest the very worthy Clifford, was cut by the latter. He, however, was arrested and committed by Alderman Patchell.

AN UNFILIAL SON.—On Saturday evening the dwelling of Mrs. Wilson, on Nice street, Nicetown, was robbed of six one hundred dollar bonds, one $50 seven-thirty bond, and $100 in cash. It was subsequently discovered that her son John Wilson, alias John Rabbits, had left suddenly, and the robbery is traced to his agency.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Joseph Mitchell was charged with the larceny of a roll of cloth, valued at $65, belonging to Techner & Meller, at Eighth and Cherry streets. He was held in $1500 to answer.

GUNNING ON SUNDAY.—William Bartell was arrested by Officer Seibert, of the Thirteenth District, for gunning on Sunday. He was fined by Alderman Ramsdell.

LORD AMBERLY, the eldest son of Earl Russell, the ex-Premier of Great Britain, is in the city to-day, and is being shown the sights by some of our prominent citizens.

FOR MANY OR FEW WANTS IN HOUSE-keepers' Hardware, we shall be pleased to show you our assortment. Perhaps you may then conclude to purchase them of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SOUR-CROUT AND COLD-SLAW CUTTERS for sale, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SARDINE SCISSORS AND OPENERS OF several patterns, which also answer for opening fruit cans; Champagne Openers, Cork Drawers, and a variety of Cork Screws, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

THE FALL AND WINTER STYLE HATS AT L. BLAYLOCK'S, NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Are commended to the especial attention of GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION, BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE, MATCHLESS IN FABRIC, CHARMING IN FINISH For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22mwf6t THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 16p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 16p

SACRED CONCERTS ON SUNDAY EVENINGS.—It is whispered around that a movement is on foot by a new musical association to inaugurate in this city a series of first-class sacred concerts to take place on Sunday evenings. To every right thinking mind the idea is a commendable one, and the consummation of the project would not only give rational entertainment to thousands of our citizens on Sabbath evenings, but would be fraught with beneficial results in a strictly moral point of view. The arguments in favor of properly conducted Sunday evening concerts are of a manifold character. In the first place, the precedent has been established in other cities and found to work admirably. In Boston, a city noted for the general intelligence and Puritanical ideas of its citizens, the experiment of Sunday evening concerts has been tried, and after a slight factious opposition was overcome, they have proved eminently successful, and are now looked upon as a positive necessity, not by the gay, thoughtless, and irreverent, but by the sober, serious, moral element of Boston society. In New York and other cities the same results have followed. Again, all of our first-class churches would be comparatively deserted except for the attraction of the well-trained and talented choirs engaged by them, and even among the most orthodox members of our churches of all denominations the *material* of the choir is considered as only second in importance to an eloquent and popular pastor. The "Music Committee" is an institution in every church, and where the best singing is to be heard there will be found the largest congregations. Taking a strictly moral view of the question, would not the ends of religion be as well served by hearing in Horticultural Hall, Concert Hall, or any other public resort of the kind, the inspired sacred compositions of Handel, Haydn, or Beethoven performed or sung by first-class artists, as sitting in a church pew and listening to the hackneyed anthems of paid quartette choirs? A Sacred Concert, strictly made so, is as much a religious exercise as a church service, and far more entertaining. The establishing of such Concerts would have a tendency to improve the tastes, elevate the ideas, and enhance the sentiments of morality and religion in the minds of thousands who now spend their Sabbath evenings listlessly, moodily, and irreligiously.

THE VALIANT TWO.—An occurrence came off last Saturday night, wherein two mighty and valiant Celts disported themselves upon the heads and bodies of about six others in the most approved style and chivalric manner. Two brothers, Edward and James, and surnamed McGuire, have in running order two saloons in the vicinity of Water and Buttonwood streets, and which exercise a loadstone-whisklied attraction to all the topers within six squares. On Saturday night, six stout brother Irishmen were in one of these saloons, and after drinking, discussed, with great gravity, the need of paying for their various "straights." Now the McGuires, possessed with the mighty and belligerent spirit of their ancestors, no sooner heard of the likelihood of their losing their dues, than they pitched into the crowd. James, with a sword of terrible appearance, slashed above him, right and left, now skinning heads and banging faces in right good earnest, while his faithful ally, Edward, fired in a small shot, a volley of porter bottles, beer mugs, and mustard cups, until the whole crowd were smarting under the two-fold affliction of too much spice and too many hard knocks. All six made a charge against the heroic brothers, and they were each committed by Alderman Toland in default of $2000 bail.

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THE MORRISITES.

Spiritualistic Mormonism—The Spirits of the Old Prophets Reappearing on Earth—A Poor Woman Believes She is Eve.

From the Cairo Democrat, 14th.

A new and strange sect, holding to a higher order of spiritualism than the Andrew Jackson school of Spiritualists, was founded by Joseph Morris, an Englishman, in the town of Weber, near Salt Lake City, in the year 1860. The creed is sometimes called Morrisism, and is substantially as follows:—That the spirits of the old prophets, commencing with Seth (who, according to Morris, was afterwards Moses), and running through the regular lineage of the Melchisedec priesthood—Enos, Canaan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, and so on down through Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Jesse, David, Solomon, et al., to Jesus Christ, the last of the regular priesthood, in all about 144,000—are now reappearing upon the earth in the flesh; that he (Morris) was Seth, the first of the priesthood, and that Joseph Smith was the second, having preceded him, as a forerunner, to establish Mormonism.

The work of Morris was called by himself "The Fulness of the Gospel," Mormonism being only the gospel in part. The object claimed by Morris was to establish a universal temporal kingdom on the earth in accordance with the propheay of Daniel, that in the last days the God of Heaven on earth would break in pieces all other kingdoms and governments, and be an inheritance of the people of the Saints of the Most High, which people these Morrisites claim to be.

Upon one occasion Morris called on Brigham Young, and told him that he was his (Brigham's) superior, and that God had sent him to take control of the Mormon Church. Brigham indignantly denied the justness of the claim, telling Morris to go back to the God that sent him, and request that God to "kiss his foot." Morris then went to Weber, thirty-five miles west of Great Salt Lake City, and there established himself. In the course of fourteen months he had gathered around himself about seven hundred men and women, composed of the brightest intellects in the Mormon Church, some of the leaders being profound scholars. So rapid was the increase of this sect that Brigham Young became alarmed, and sent out an army of about one thousand soldiers, with five pieces of artillery. This force came before the camp of the Morrisites on the 13th of June, 1862, and began a bombardment. On the third day Morris surrendered, and, marching out, laid down his arms. After the capitulation, the leader of the Mormon rabble, Robert T. Burton, sheriff of Salt Lake county, deliberately shot down Morris, and also a woman who interceded for his life. The Morrisites then dispersed, some going to Nevada, some to California, some to Idaho, and others to Montana, being protected in their escape by United States troops, under the command of General Conner.

A lady went with that portion of the Morrisites who fled to Idado, and was persuaded by her husband to abandon her Church and return to the States; but the old faith clinging to her mind, she, in turn, endeavored to convince her husband of the correctness of her singular religious notions, and to induce him to espouse and promulgate them from the sacred desk. His refusal probably unsettled her mind, and it is now thought that she has yielded to an irresistible impulse to go abroad into the world, and, by preaching, endeavor to propagate the religion of her prophet, Morris.

From the same, 17th.

In our issue of last Thursday we noticed the mysterious disappearance of a lady, who, having become a convert to Morrisism—spiritualistic Mormonism—endeavored to induce her husband, now in this city, to undertake the task of converting the world to the new religion; and failing in this, lost her reason. The last seen of her was at Mound City, from whence she travelled on foot in the direction of the Junction. One remarkable fact connected with this strange affair is that the lady firmly believes her husband is even superior to Morris, and many of the Morrisites entertain the same belief. In one of his revelations—for he received and recorded the Words of God, Morris prophesied that his mission would not be of long duration—that he would come to a sudden and violent death. The prophecy was fulfilled. But he also declared that a greater than he would come after him to accomplish the work of the Latter Dayss and establish and confirm, for all time, "the fulness of the gospel," and erect, for the people of the Saints, a universal temporal kingdom. This prophecy has not yet been fulfilled; but most of the Morrisites, who are fanatics of the most decided description, believe that the husband of the Lost Woman is their "Coming Man." His wife insist that he is Adam and she is Eve, and that he was Gabriel before he was Adam. The gentleman says he might have been induced to believe the new religion had it not been for this attempt to make him a grand dignitary in the Church of the Saints of the Fullnes of the Gospel. He is too modest to accept the proffered honor, and too weak to carry the load, even if he had sufficient assistance to induce him to attempt the task. He says he is almost sure he was not Adam, and he is willing to be sworn that he never was Gabriel. He is of the opinion that, when he becomes crazy enough to believe that he was ever anybody else than he is, he will be just the man to lead the Morrisites, and he will then take up the rod of authority and proceed to his allotted task.

Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

The cold weather we have had lately has been the signal for the appearance of thoroughly winter toilettes, so that their form, material, and style may be considered as perfectly decided on. As far as in-door dress is concerned, the materials are much the same as those worn last month; but the walking costumes have a much more wintry aspect than they presented even a few days ago. Both woollen and silk reps, serges, cloths, poplins, thick silks, satins, moires, and velvets are much worn.

The velours Anglais—or, as we say, velveteen—will be much worn, but only in first-class qualities. No material is more suitable for a short dress, and, perhaps, no costume can be prettier, than a short black velveteen skirt over a colored silk petticoat with plaited flounce. Black velvet paletot, with long hanging sleeves, lined with silk like the petticoat.

No one will, of course, attempt to wear an out-of-door dress, either short or long, without a small crinoline. For ballroom-wear some ladies have a multiplicity of white flounce muslin petticoats, though, in most cases, they are only worn to disguise the very small crinoline which is worn to support them. With short dresses a perfectly round crinoline is worn, while trained skirts require long and trained crinoline; but in all cases they are very much diminished in circumference, being now worn merely to support and not distend the skirt.

The large open sleeves will be very fashionable in rich materials, but are considered only suitable for handsome dresses. For others, the small coat sleeve, or even the quite tight one, closed at the wrist, will be preferred.

The high bodies are made quite plain, and fitting to the figure; some few have basques, but sashes, of which there is an endless variety, are most in favor at the present moment. These sashes have generally a small button or hook underneath, which serves to fasten up the skirt for out-of-door wear.

The long skirts are still made with a very decided train, and so gored as to be nearly, if not quite, plain at the top. The front is always quite plain, the back sometimes put in large gathers, though this style is hardly so suitable for velvets, moire, satins, or poplins, as it is for thinner materials. Some of the short skirts touch the ground, others are a little way from it; but no one with the least pretension to good style wears them so as to show the top of the boot.

Mantles are worn in endless variety of forms and sizes, fitting tight or loose, with tight or loose sleeves.

Bonnets are much the same size as those lately worn, but several new shapes have appeared. It is as yet too early to speak decidedly as to the form likely to be preferred. The "Fauchon" shape is the most prominent; it has not increased in size, but generally has a fall of lace or net scarf over the back, which is brought round and fastened under the chin. This is considered more suitable for the winter than to have the back hair quite exposed.

There is very little variety in the form of winter hats; they, of course, do not revive the wide brims necessary in summer. The bronze hats are becoming common, and our elegants are wearing grey straw, with feathers to match, completed by a bunch of scarlet berries or holly leaves.

The crossway bands or rouleaux are still in great favor for trimming dresses, and are made either in the same material or in silk or satin Many silk dresses are trimmed with rouleaux of satin the same color, the difference in material being quite sufficient to produce a good effect. Handsome fringes are also very much worn, and the reappearance of flounces will bring broad laces into fashion again.

We have seen some black dresses, both in velvet and silk, trimmed with gold braid and fringe. If sparingly and judiciously used, this has a most elegant effect. We select one black silk dress for description:—A narrow flounce, about two inches wide, was pinked at one edge and fluted on the skirt straight along the front; at each side it was carried up and formed two deep points, and then straight again at the back to imitate a tunic; above this were two rows of gold braid, about half an inch wide, worked with little tufts of apple-green floss silk; these rows were about three inches apart. The body of black silk had a corselet of black silk with two points at top and bottom, both in the front and at the back, trimmed with a flounce of black silk and one row of the gold and green braid. The sleeves were open quite to the armhole, cut in three points, and trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Under these were tight sleeves of green silk.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh Imported. 8 14]

NATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.

Groceries and Provisions at Cost.

OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street,

STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.

Cash Capital.....$30,000

President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

THE COSFELDT PATENT LOWWATER DETECTOR COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

OFFICE, No. 132 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT, WM. A. STEPHENS. | TREASURER, A. MERINO.

DIRECTORS,—
WM. A. STEPHENS, | S. J. SOLMS,
WM. C. HOUSTON, | A. MERINO.

The Company is now prepared to apply its Low-water Detector to boilers. This Detector, the original invention of John Cosfeldt, patented June 13, 1865, is conceded to be the most reliable one yet invented, and has been in successful operation in various boilers in this city for some years.

Steam boiler makers, dealers, and owners of boilers are requested to call at the office and examine it, or an agent will call upon them if requested by addressing the Company. 11 21 thsm6t

SMOKE STACKS.—TWO SMOKE STACKS, 50 inches diameter, 32 and 45 feet long, in good order, for sale very low, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

TANKS.—A LARGE LOT OF WROUGHT Iron Tanks, various sizes, 200 to 1200 gallons each, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

BOILERS.—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ABOUT 150 horse-power each, suitable for distillery, factory, steamboat, etc., one or both for sale, very low, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

FANS, PUMPS, ETC.—SECOND-HAND Dempfill Fans, Sewell's Pumps, Donkey Engines, Smoke Stacks, large wrought iron Shafts, Connecting Rods, etc., for sale very low, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

LEATHER.—ABOUT 5000 POUNDS HEAVY Lacing Leather, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

SPRINGS.—A LARGE LOT ROWLAND'S Springs, 2-inch, four and five plates, for sale in lots to suit, less than manufacturers' prices, by
A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
12 7 1fr Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, | MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [2 14]

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 24

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, | Osg'd Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., | Frederick A. Hort,
Samuel A. Bispham, | Wm. H. Rhawn.
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

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5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 1]

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 50 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 100 CHESNUT Street. No. 101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $225.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. C. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Higbi's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one-half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. C.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

Will be sold at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, December 2, at 10 A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of:—

200 wagons,	19 saddles, McC., etc.,
50 wagon wheels,	30,000 lbs. old tongue irons,
28 wagon and B. S. whips,	103 blankets,
78 ambulance springs,	4 sets cartharness,
59 saws, hand, buck, etc.,	16 sets and L. and wheel mule do.,
64 straps, breast, choke, etc.,	39 sets ambulance do.,
5 cook ranges,	19 sets lead do. do.,
1068 H. and M. collars,	500 lbs. assorted rope,
114 feet large and small hose,	5 paulins,
114 office chairs,	21 picks,
589 chains, breast traces, etc.,	29 spades,
55 bridles, riding, wagon,	64 L. and S. handle shovels,
carpenters', saddlers', blacksmiths', and other tools.	23 kettles, camp, iron.
	32 anvils, together with

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Property must be removed within ten days from day of sale.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 2 16t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
41 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,090·99	
On Fire Risks	153,596·11	
		$813,687·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		335,305·00
		$1,149,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	
		$743,146·30
Interest during the same period,		
Salvages, etc		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$365,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·96	
Return Premiums	52,828·87	
Reinsurances	40,035·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums		
Policy Stamps, etc	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc	17,082·43	
		$608,545·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	135,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	61,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Morrigage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
23,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank	$103,017·10
	Cash in Drawer	198.51
		103,215·62
		$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 tm NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1213 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 25 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYRON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 30] GOLD H'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being Thanksgiving, our sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 29th inst. [11 23 4t

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [11 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [11 20 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 27, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 23 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 23 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street,

SALE OF REAL ESTATE STOCKS, ETC.,
November 26, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange, will include—
SEVENTEENTH STREET, Nos. 248 and 250 (South)—Brick and Frame Dwellings.
POPLAR AND HUTCHINSON, N. W. corner—Genteel Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1231—Two story Brick Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 1107—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 717—Genteel Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 215—Modern Residence.
VINE, No. 1114—Modern Residence.
RIVER DELAWARE—17 Acres, Twenty-fifth Ward.
MARKET, Nos. 1713, 1715, 1717, and 1719—Valuable Stores.
WEST DELANCEY PLACE, No. 212—Modern Residence.
BROWN, No. 1903—Modern Dwelling.
CREASE, No. 1842—Genteel Dwelling.
FIFTEENTH, No. 1145 (South)—Neat Dwelling.
PALMER—Valuable Lot.
PASCHAL, No. 1017—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$27 a year.
BANK AND R. R. STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
10 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
15 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
30 shares Union National Bank.
20 shares Central National Bank.
51 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
2 $1000 Bonds Union Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, 6 per cent., payable in gold. [11 23 2t
50 shares First National Bank.
22 shares First National Bank of Camden.
120 shares Morris Canal, common stock.
4 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
$7500 Vinton Furnace Coal Company Bonds.
1 share Pennsylvania Railroad.
Season Ticket Academy of Music.
Catalogues now ready. 11 23

SALE OF FOREIGN BOOKS.
Consignment of Mr. Edward Lumley, London.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Afternoons, November 25, 26, 27, at 4 o'clock, including many scarce and curious works in English, French, Greek, Latin, German, and Italian languages. [11 21 4t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 332 N. Front street, superior Furniture, including Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, three suits Cottage Chamber Furniture. [11 23 3t

MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 717 Spruce street, by order of Executor, surplus Mahogany Furniture, Hair Mattresses, fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., etc. [11 23 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots new and desirable seasonable goods, worthy the special attention of the city jobbing and retail trade. [11 25 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF ELEGANT SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATED WARE AND TAB

RHODE ISLAND PEACE SOCIETY.

A Convention is Held at Woonsocket—A Radical Peace Platform Laid Down.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 15, 1867.

The "Rhode Island Radical Peace Society" held a meeting in this place, at Temperance Hall, yesterday, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continuing through the afternoon and evening. L. K. Joslin, of Providence, opened the meeting by presenting the following propositions, which he sustained in a speech of marked ability and clearness:—

First. That the right of man to life is inalienable.

Second. That this right, in our own State, is justly accorded to robbers and murderers; but under the existing war system we have consented to have many hundreds of *innocent* men killed, of whom many were forced to the slaughter without their consent.

Third. That we deem the age barbarous, and the people benighted and cruel, that tortured and killed men for religion. But to torture and kill men for politics is, in its nature, as wicked and barbarous as it is to do the same thing for religion.

Fourth. If so-called Christians are to perpetuate war, it would better accord with their professions of love and mercy to kill men expeditiously, and not to torture and maim thousands for life, as is the present practice.

Fifth. That it is the undoubted right of all men to refuse to be soldiers, and to learn the art of killing and wounding men.

Sixth.—That the working man is especially interested in this question of peace, as in war he has to sacrifice his home, do the fighting, suffer the wounds, and pay the cost, while the men who concoct the mischief gain fortune and honor from his misery.

Henry C. Knight, long distinguished as an able and worthy advocate of all radical reforms, offered the following resolutions, which he sustained in a characteristic speech:—

1. That as friends of radical peace, we heartily and earnestly adopt the following propositions, as expressive of our views, and we will do what in us lies to disseminate them among our fellow-beings, and to induce them to practise them.

2. That in no conceivable case are we authorized to kill or in any way injure others, because they have injured or attempted to injure us.

3. That it is our right, our privilege, and our duty to adopt and carry out, in our daily lives, the principle of radical peace, which teaches us to suffer rather than inflict suffering—to die rather than kill.

4. That human nature approves and accepts this principle of radical peace as a self-evident truth.

5. That to adopt and act upon this principle would most effectually insure others against all wrong and injury from us, by taking from us the will and the means to harm them.

6. That the principle that would insure others against all harm from us would most effectually insure us against all harm from them.

7. That the war principle, which says kill rather than die, and the military system based upon it, instead of protecting life, liberty, and property, are the source of all danger to these, and all human rights.

8. That what is theft, robbery, or murder in one man, acting alone and as an individual, is the same in millions acting together, as a State or nation.

9. That if he is an assassin who hires one man to kill others at his bidding and for his benefit, then are millions, acting as a government, assassins who hire thousands to kill men, women, and children at their bidding and for their benefit.

10. That whatever epithet can be justly applied to a man who hires himself to one individual to slaughter human beings at his bidding and for his benefit, should be applied to those who engage in the service of millions, acting as a State or nation, to do the same bloody deeds for their benefit, and at their discretion.

11. That a man engaged in the employ of any Government to shell, sack, and burn towns and cities, to lay waste and desolate a country, and drive innocent men, women, and children from their homes, to perish with hunger and cold, is, before God, in the same position, and deserves the same condemnation, as he does who is engaged in the service of one individual to do those cruel and murderous deeds.

An invitation having been extended to all persons present to participate in the discussion, Mr. J. C. Rich followed with a claim that man, possessing an animal nature, which includes combativeness and destructiveness, is naturally a fighting animal, and that his whole nature should be developed and cultivated That war is necessary to prevent the earth from becoming too populous, and consequently too corrupt, and that war helps to civilize man and beautify the earth.

He was replied to by H. C. Wright and L. K. Joslin, and the discussion was continued in a very spirited manner by these two and by Mr. Rich.

The afternoon meeting was opened by L. K. Joslin, in a speech on the character of war and its influences. He would not except the late war. He said, "There are hundreds and thousands of soldiers of our Northern army who are practising to-day the cruelty which they learned in war. Our prisons, all over the North, are filled with criminals who have been soldiers." Isaac Ballou, of Cumberland, spoke in defense of the principles of peace.

The discussion was continued until the close of the session by H. C. Wright, L. K. Joslin, J. C. Rich, Mrs. Scott, of Blackstone, Mrs. Westcott, of Woonsocket, and Zebulon P. White, of Pawtucket.

In the evening the question was still further discussed—Mr. Griffin, of New Bedford, and Mr. La Pora of Woonsocket, defending war, and Mr. Smith, of Woonsocket, assisting by question—all of whom were replied to by H. C. Wright, L. K. Joslin, and Z. P. White.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Providence, the time to be announced hereafter.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL OUT,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

STOCK AND FIXTURES

OF THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 910 SPRING GARDEN St.

ON THE 27TH INST.

PRIVATE SALE

PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE. [11 20 6trp

ISAAC TOWNSEND, Administrator.

OPERA CLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

11 3 fmwlmrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Mower's Order Removing Officers Suspended.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

General Grant received the following telegram this morning:—

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—General Grant:—Your telegram has been received directing the suspension of my order removing certain civil officers. The order will be immediately suspended.

(Signed) J. A. MOWER,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Fenian Excitement To-day.

Colonel Kelley Coming to America.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is thought that Kelley, the Manchester rioter, was taken from Ireland by the steamship City of Paris, at Cork. There is much excitement among the Fenians at Manchester, Birmingham, and Dublin, but no open riots have occurred.

The bread riots at Belfast have been suppressed.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Speaker Colfax Announces the Standing Committees—Robert C. Schenck Chairman of the Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the Committee of Ways and Means, as follows:—Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, Chairman; Hooper, Logan, Moorhead, Brooks, Niblack, Griswold, Allison, and Maynard.

Chairmen appointed.—On Naval Affairs—Frederick A. Pike, of Maine. Military—James A. Garfield, of Ohio. Appropriations—Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Post Offices—General Farnsworth, of Illinois. Claims—John A. Bingham, of Ohio. Foreign Affairs—N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, this afternoon introduced a bill defining high crimes and misdemeanors, as used in the Constituton. The Democrats seemed amused at this.

The Senate.

The Senate adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock, and most of the members entered the House to hear the impeachment report.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Senate met at 12 M. Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, praying that equal suffrage be extended to all persons, male and female, in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Morgan offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the act entitled An Act to provide increased revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1867, shall not be deemed to apply to any article of merchandize therein mentioned and embraced, which were actually imported into the United States on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of March, 1867, but that such merchandize so imported, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, only such duties as were provided by the acts which were in force immediately before, and at the time of the passage of the said act.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Boutwell, at 2:40 P. M., presented the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending the impeachment of President Johnson. It is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas, Williams, Lawrence, and Churchill.

A CASE OF GAROTTING.—Last evening an old man named Samuel R. Bunting came out of the West Philadelphia Depot and walked down to Twenty-eighth and Market streets. All the way down he was preceded by two men. He turned down Twenty-eighth street, when, at the corner of Walnut street, one of these men grabbed the old gentleman around the neck and gradually choked him, while his companion went through the old man's pockets, robbing him of a gold watch worth $300. They got off with their booty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths

BOOTS AND CAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 585 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smwsmrp One door below Sixth.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. DAPEN,

8 23wsmsp at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches; superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 5 6mpd

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN,
SILVER FOX,
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED,
DIAMOND CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES,
TRICOT CLOTHS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
ENGLISH WHITNEYS,
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS,
BLACK DOESKINS,
FINE OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS,
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 5 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,
COMFORTABLES,
WORSTED QUILTS,
LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 fmrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer.

9 18 wsmrp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics,
Bargains in Blankets,
Bargains in Black Silks,
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

6 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES DAILY

IN

FOREIGN

DRESS GOODS,

AT

One-Half the Former Prices,

AND WILL OPEN

MONDAY, Nov. 25,

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS

At $3.50.

BLACK SILK VELVETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS

AT 75 CENTS. [11 23 3t

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 3J1

PLAID IRISH POPLINS

REDUCED TO $1·50.

PLAIN IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1·50.

$2 All-wool Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·25.
Plain All-wool Poplins, at 62, 75, 87 cents, $1.

$6·50 MOIRE ANTIQUES,

Buff, Rose Color, Green and Blue, Slightly Imperfect, reduced to $3.

15,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,

The best ever offered for the money, only 16 cents.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,

At as low prices as they can be bought anywhere in the city.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

FINE SHAWLS.

We have a complete stock of Handsome Shawls AT VERY LOW PRICES. [11

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 6tf] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS,	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES,
PIANO COVERS,	WORSTED COLLARS
BALMORALS,	HDKFS. 10 23wsmsm

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.

CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY,

10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.
New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.

TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.
TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.
TOWELINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.
LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.
FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

11 6 wfm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,

HATS, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA

GREAT SACRIFICE

IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH STREET,

NOW OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 15 fmwlmrp

HATS AND BONNETS

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8 mwfmrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of WHITNEY & LUKENS, is this day (Nov. 2, 1867) dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the Florence Sewing Machine Company will be continued, and the accounts of the late firm settled, by THOMAS J. WHITNEY, at No. 1123 CHESNUT Street.

THOMAS J. WHITNEY,
11 2 3t* CYRUS LUKENS.